Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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The Bellefonte Republican

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.
JOHN G. LOVE, - - Associate Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Sharon denies that he ordered the Senate "to go to h—l." It does not matter, Mr. Sharon, there is no danger that they will do it while there is such a good chance to "spout" on the silver question.

The knotty question of how we can, constitutionally, refuse the Chinese the same rights we accord all other classes of foreigners, is agitating the minds of statesmen both great and small.

The administration professes not to be disposed to fight with Mexico, but the mustering of troops on the border, who have been ordered to take no non-combatants along, is not indicative of serene peace in that neighborhood.

Butcher Butler, of Hamburg fame, is preparing a speech in which he intends to show, or will try to show, to some of the leaders of the Senate that he is not a "butcher" by trade, but only tried his hand at it when out of other employment.

It is always safe to say, when you hear a windy fellow asserting that he is independent of party affiliations, that he is a "wolf in sheep's clothing;" and the first time the Democrats need his services he will be found acting with them. We have not a few of that kind of independent voters in this town and county.

Henry Ward Beecher's congregation has increased, during the year just past, thirty-four members, and the membership now amounts to 2,545. The amount contributed during the year was $10,429, and the amount realized from pew rents was $46,000. As long at his congregation is thus prosperous he need not care for the venomous shafts aimed at him by his enemies.

Some time ago the *Watchman* intimated that applicants for office were already coming to the surface. So it seems that there are a plenty of Democrats yet in Centre county willing to be immolated on the alter of their country. Patriotism, like hope, springs eternal in the human breast. Let us pray, however, that we may be saved from having any more boys in $3,000 positions.

The republic of Liberia has got into trouble, and for a long time its entire extinction seemed probable. It is recommended by Bishop Harren that the infant republic should be taken under the protection of Uncle Sam, and a man-of-war stationed at Moravia, the capitol. This would no doubt be a good arrangement for Liberia, but whether it would be so good for the pocket-book of our renowned uncle, is another question.

The so-called "Reform Democracy" have seated a man in the House, as member from Colorado, who has no more right to the seat than he has to the position of Emperor of India. He received three thousand votes while the other man got thirteen thousand. Every lover of free institutions, be he Democrat or Republican, can but look with disapproval upon this flagrant disregard of the expressed wish of the people of that State.

Benjamin F. Butler, member of Congress from Massachusetts, said in the House of Representatives, a short time ago, that "no machinery of elections ought ever to put a man in office who had not been elected by the vote of the people." There is the marrow of civil liberty in that proposition, and it would have been much more to the credit of the so-called reform Democracy if they had paid heed to it before they perpetrated the great wrong of seating, as a member, Paterson of Colorado.

Volume X—Our New Dress.

We congratulate ourselves and our patrons that we, despite the hard times, are enabled to present the first number of volume ten of the Bellefonte Republican in a new dress.

Ever since we became the proprietor of the Republican we have, in addition to the business depression of the most trying panic our country has ever experienced, been compelled to struggle with obstacles and against oppositions, that have put to the severest test our endurance and determination to succeed. The paper many times may not have been all it should have been, but, under the circumstances, it was the best that could be.

Happily for us and our readers, we have, by persevering industry and the utmost economy, overcome every obstacle that hitherto has tended to hamper us, retard our growth and weaken our influence. To-day we come anew to our patrons. We present you a paper of which you need not be ashamed as citizens of Centre county, and of which as Republicans you have great reason for self-congratulation. It is our purpose to make the paper whatever energy, industry, ability and true devotion to Republican principles can contribute to it.

It shall be loyal to the business interests of Centre county, and with its best endeavor do all it can to develop and build them up. The interests of our town shall not be overlooked, and anything we can contribute towards its growth and prosperity will be cheerfully done. We will, as ever before, devote our best work to the interests of and support of the true principles of the great Republican party. The local politics of our county will command our special attention. We shall deem it our duty as well as our privilege to indulge in the fair and honest criticism of men and measures that are responsible to the people and which concern their welfare. We shall, to the best of our ability, advocate the right and criticise and denounce the wrong wherever found. We shall most earnestly seek to publish a paper that will meet and satisfy the wants of our patrons. In our efforts to improve the paper we know of nothing that would be so encouraging, and which would so amply repay us, as to have our efforts seconded by all our patrons, and have them heartily co-operate with us in trying to give to the Republican the prominence it should occupy among the newspapers of the country and to which we are seeking to elevate it.

We have not only provided for the paper a new dress, but we have also provided ourselves with the best facilities and have the best furnished office for doing first-class job work that there is in the county. And while we are determined to make our paper second to none in the country around, we are also determined to do all kinds of job work in the most prompt and skilled manner, and are fully equipped for so doing. We hope, therefore, that our new dress will be accepted as the best New Year's gift we could bestow upon our readers and that it will be fully appreciated by them.

According to report of correspondent of Cincinnati *Enquirer* Hayes was interviewed in New York, on Sunday the 22d ult., on the silver question, and he is reported as having said he was in favor of the silver dollar, if it was an honest one—if it was a dollar in fact as well as in name; that he was weighing in his own mind whether the remonetization of the silver dollar of 412½ grains standard silver would restore it to a gold value. The best way to determine that fact is to remonetize it. It was of greater value than the gold dollar at the time of its demonetization, and why will not its remonetization bring it back to where demonetization took it from?

Remonetization of Silver.

The question of greatest prominence and importance now before the country is that of the remonetization of silver. We have no hesitancy in advocating the restoration of the silver dollar of 412½ grains of standard silver, and its being made a full and complete legal tender. The only argument raised against its remonetization is the cry of fraud upon creditors, repudiation and national dishonor. This cry originates with and comes from the creditor class, and their subsidized press. The howl against it chiefly comes from New York, where the press is under the control of the Goulds, Wall street brokers and the veriest Shylocks in the land; the very men who toy with the national finances and use and control them to enrich their own coffers at the people's cost; the men who work up the Black Fridays, and who, by their loud howl against silver, design no good to the government, but, on the contrary, know that if they can prevent the remonetization of silver and the resumption act remains in force, the government will be wholly unable to resume specie payment in one year hence. They also know they can get control of most the gold in the country, as well as the principal part of the greenbacks, and January, 1879, would witness the most gigantic corner on gold and greenbacks ever known. The Government, being without gold, would be unable to redeem the greenbacks, and would be enforced to go into the market to purchase gold from these very New York Shylocks who would advance its price to any sum they saw proper to ask, and the Government would have to pay it, or suspend specie payment at once; and thus the burdens of the people would be almost double, and Wall street would be enriched.

The true motive that prompts the howl from New York is their desire to enrich themselves at the expense of the nation. The rights of the creditor class are no greater than those of the debtor class. When our Governme.t mortgaged the industries and labor of our people to crush out a most unholy rebellion, it made its contracts on a basis of gold and silver coin. It gave its obligations or bonds payable in coin of standard value. After creditors had taken our bonds, fully knowing the contract, and fully knowing the Government would be amply able to pay in either gold or silver, and especially able to pay in silver, as we have large producing silver mines, these same creditors by stealth secure legislation in 1873, that demonetizes silver and takes away our right to pay the bonds in the coin we expressly agreed to pay them. This legislation was a fraud upon the people and the government. This legislation, which was fraudulently obtained through the lobbying agency of the creditor class, who are chiefly represented in New York, deprives the government of more than half its ability to pay its obligations, enforces a shrinkage of values so as greatly to enhance the value of the government bonds in the hands of creditors compared with the property interests of the nation, and more than treble the burdens of the people.

This fraud and great wrong upon the people, according to the subsidized press of New York, is perfectly honorable and consistent with fair dealing. But when the people demand that the silver dollar be restored, and that the government be afforded the means of paying her bonds in exact accordance with the terms of their contract, then it is dishonor and repudiation. What the people demand and what remonetization of silver is, is simply restoring in part to the government what has been surreptitiously taken from it. We say in part, because it is impossible to repair but a small portion of the damage sustained in consequence of the demonetization of silver.

It is said silver has depreciated in value, and therefore by remonetizing it we debase the coin. In 1873, when these now great sticklers for national honor secured its demonetization, the silver dollar was more than equal in value to that of gold. The act of demonetization, by depriving it of its monetary and commercial uses, is what depreciated its value. By remonetizing it we restore it to its former value.

The remonetization of silver is an absolute necessity as an aid to the government in its resumption of specie payment. Without it we cannot resume. It is required as a matter of right and justice to the government and the people, the debtor class. It is demanded so as to relieve the industries and business of our country from the dread consequences of enforced resumption in 1879, on a gold basis alone, which would entail upon our people a financial ruin and disaster tenfold more appalling than what we have already experienced, and would not be submitted to without revolution. It is demanded by every honest business interest of the land to enable it to recover from the dire effects of gold shrinkage and again become prosperous. We, therefore, in behalf of the idle labor now thrown upon the country, and threatening the very destruction of society and government itself; in behalf of every business interest of the land; in behalf of simple justice and right to the debtor class, earnestly appeal to our present Congress to repeal the fraudulent act of 1873, and restore the silver dollar at as early a day as possible. If the President should, through the influence of the Shylocks of the country, be betrayed into a false position toward the best interests of the people and veto the bill remonetizing silver, we hope Congress will visit upon him a well merited rebuke by passing it over his veto.

Steps in a Right Direction.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg was held on the 24th ult., to take into consideration the best methods of improving and extending our merchant marine. A resolution was adopted calling a national convention to meet at Washington city on the 22d instant, to discuss the subject and devise and suggest the best means of increasing our carrying capacity as a nation on the high seas. The largely increasing surplus of our agricultural and manufactured products compel us to seek foreign markets, and all our exports should be carried by American vessels. The government should at once give its attention to this matter and be ready to second every wise effort in this direction that may be put forth by the business interests of the country. The following circular addressed to the various boards of trade throughout the country was unanimously adopted:

Believing that the time has come when it is essential to the business prosperity of this country that an enlarged export market should be secured for our over-production of manufactured goods, and deeming it advisable that our commercial trade with foreign governments should be revised and so amended as to more fully foster and protect our commerce at foreign ports, and conceiving it to be the duty of the Government, as well as a matter of political economy, that arrangements should be made at an early day for the improvement of our merchant marine, so the United States mail may be carried in American vessels, and that efficient marine revenues may be established for the transit of our excess of production to foreign ports, we have concluded to call attention to the convention to be held in Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, January 22, 1878, for the consideration of this important matter, and we most earnestly invite the co-operation of all boards of trade, industrial, commercial and financial organizations who agree with us as herein specified, and request them to appoint three delegates to represent them in said convention; and appreciating the wisdom and power of the public press, we cordially invite its co-operation in such manner as may seem most proper. This Chamber has appointed Jacob Reese, G. W. Hailman and William Frew as their representatives, and has instructed them to make all necessary arrangements for the said convention. J. K. Moorhead, President.
G. A. Kelly, Secretary.

The first Russian newspaper was published in 1703. Printing was discovered in China in the year 950. The first book printed on this continent was done in Mexico, in 1544. The first book printed in this country was done at Cambridge, Mass., in the year 1640. It was a Psalm book by Stephen Daye. There are more than fifty newspapers printed in Japan.

And now the holidays being over the discussion of political issues is once more in order.

Governor's Message.

The Governor's message, addressed to the Legislature, which met on Tuesday the 1st instant, is an able and comprehensive document. The first part is devoted to the financial condition of the State, showing the finances to have been wisely managed, so as to maintain the credit of the State above par and at the same time lighten the burdens of taxation to the lowest degree. On the estimated revenue for 1878 he shows a deficit of over nine hundred thousand dollars, to meet which he suggests that the Legislature authorize that one-third of the revenue derived from corporations be diverted from the sinking fund to the general fund to meet this deficit, rather than attempt any increase of taxation; which can be done and still have ample funds to be appropriated to the sinking fund to comply with the constitutional provisions for the redemption of the State debt. This is a wise suggestion and should be favorably acted upon.

The message criticises our savings banks and trust companies, because of the manner of their management, and great losses entailed upon the worthier class of our people by them. The Governor wisely urges that the law should draw a clear distinction between these institutions and banks organized exclusively for business purposes, and that the former should be surrounded with such safeguards, and such restraints imposed as to their investments and manner of doing business, as to constitute them a safe depository of funds, such as they purport to be. He seems to approve of the possible organization of a national postal savings fund. He also suggests that the creation of a bank examiner and commissioner, who should periodically examine into the condition of all the banks of the Commonwealth, would be an additional safeguard to the people.

Much of the message is devoted to a detailed account of the July riots of last year, and the action of the State in their suppression. The Governor shows that everything was done that could be, and that no power was unwarrantably exercised in the restoration of peace. He discusses to some extent the causes of the strike, shows the fruitlessness of such violence and the great injury worked to labor itself. He suggests that if the money spent in and by labor organizations and trades unions was appropriated to the superior education of the laboring man, and be used as a means to possess him with greater skill in the arts of labor and mechanism, it would enure very much to improve and better his condition. Under this head of his message the Governor says: "The work of the school master must undo the work of the demagogue, and the State supplant the bigoted organizations of labor with industrial schools and work shops. If the working men will spend the money now used in keeping up such organizations and lost in strikes, in keeping their children at such institutions and co-operating with the State, the dignity and average value of labor will be raised. The Governor urges the wisdom and necessity of peaceful arbitration to settle and adjust the various conflicting interests of capital and labor as they arise. This method of settlement is certainly in accordance with the enlightened sentiment of the day, and means should be provided for securing its effective practice.

The message discusses the malitia of the State, and makes some wise suggestions to provide for its being rendered more effective. It also urges the importance of the sheriff of each county becoming, in fact as well as in name, the peace officer of the county, and that he be held responsible for the good peace of the county and be invested with additional power to command sufficient popular force to at all times preserve the peace in every emergency. The educational and other interests of the State are fully reviewed and commented upon, and suggestions for improvements and reforms made where necessary.

The document is a very creditable State paper, and if the Legislature will heed its recommendations and carry them out the State will be favored with some wholesome and much needed legislation.

Our New Minister to England.

Our new Minister and plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, Hon. John Welsh of Philadelphia, arrived safely at Liverpool on the 11th ult. We give an account of his arrival and reception as taken from the London *Times* of December 12:

The Hon. Mr. Welsh, the new minister of the United States at the Court of St. James, arrived at Liverpool yesterday with his two daughters and a grandson, and met with a cordial welcome from the civic authorities and the public. The White Star steamship, *Adriatic*, in which the minister came from New York, arrived in the Mersey at 4 o'clock in the morning, but his Excellency did not disembark till about 10 o'clock, when he went ashore in the Dock Board Tender Vigilant, on which were a select party, including General Fairchild (United States consul at Liverpool), Mr. W. P. Paull (vice-consul), Dean Howson (who is a personal friend of his Excellency), Mr. Spence (of the Dock Board), Mr. T. H. Ismay, and Mr. Bouch (President of the American Chamber of Commerce). On the landing-stage was a guard of honor of the 1st Lancashire Artillery Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Brown, M. P. Major General Robertson, C. B., commander of the district, was present, as were also a number of aldermen and councillors. On his Excellency landing the Mayor (Mr. A. B. Forwood) stepped forward to receive him, while the Volunteer Band played "Hail Columbia." In reply to the Mayor's salutation the ambassador said:

Mr. Mayor: I receive your kind salutations in the spirit in which they are given. I feel that you have not misunderstood the inclinations of my own heart nor the character of my mission. I recognize in you a people worthy of our admiration and respect, with which we desire to live on terms of kindness—deep brotherly kindness—and with which we wish to cultivate the happiest and freest intercourse; and I trust that, whatever in me lies, may be given towards carrying out the great purpose of the nation which I represent. Our people and our government will recognize in that spirit the true spirit which animates the American people.

During the warm plaudits which these remarks elicited, the Mayor introduced Mr. Welsh to a number of gentlemen, and then his Excellency was conveyed to the Adelphi Hotel in the civic state carriage. At 1 o'clock he visited the Town Hall, where he received addresses from the Liverpool and American Chambers of Commerce. Responding to the former his Excellency said:

Gentlemen: I have listened to your address with profound interest. To be greeted on landing on the soil of Great Britain with so cordial a welcome encourages in me the hope that I need not regard myself as a stranger among you, but as one already engrafted on your confidence and on your friendship. My mission is the mission of my country—one of peace and good will towards men—and while I continue among you it shall be my pleasure, as it will be my duty, to cement still more strongly, if it be possible, the bonds of kind feeling now so happily existing between Great Britain and the United States of America. Both governments are striving to loosen the hold which the traditions of the past have upon them, and to regard reason as superior to force in leading to a just determination of all questions which arise between them, and a course which commends itself so strongly to the intelligence and to the conscience of mankind cannot long be without its influence on other nations. While commerce contributes largely towards producing a sympathy between man and his fellow-man, I am glad that my life has been devoted mainly to its pursuits. I am quite sensible that it is but a feeble instrument towards effecting the great moral reformation which is needed. That lies with the people who constitute the nations, who bear the sorrows and burdens incident to war, and for whose protection and welfare governments exist. In our respective countries this is beginning to be well understood. May a like consciousness of their responsibilities be soon realized by all the people of the world! I thank you, gentlemen, for your courtesy and kindness.

In reply to the other addresses Mr Welsh said:

Gentlemen of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool: A greeting so kind and so cordial from your honorable body immediately on my arrival gives me assurance that I am among those whom I can at once rank among my friends. A long commercial career has taught me that without honor as a basis no one is worthy of the calling. Is it not so in all the pursuits of life, and what is the reputation of a nation whose flag is not kept pure? The day has come, gentlemen, when our aim must be as high as our nature is susceptible of, and every year should be marked by an advance. Your gracious Queen has always appeared to me to be striving towards the elevation of her people, and, in a like effort, we of the New World desire to emulate her. Whatever can be done by me in wielding the sympathies of the two nations shall be done; and towards this happy end my best efforts shall be given. [Cheers.]

His Excellency and a number of other gentlemen afterwards took luncheon with the Mayor, at which the "Health of the President of the United States" was given after that of her Majesty, and the health of his Excellency was proposed by the Mayor, who mentioned the fact that Mr. Welsh's commercial experience peculiarly fitted him for the representation of a country like the United States. Mr. Welsh, in reply, expressed the hope that the cordial reception which he met with on his first arrival would be the harbinger of like good feeling throughout his residence in England, and that the two great Anglo-Saxon races would promote in their common mission the progress of civilization and freedom throughout the world. Mr. Welsh leaves for London this morning.

The Governor's message, of which we give a brief synopsis, came too late for publication in full this week. It will appear in full in our next week's issue.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

A Talk With Father.

"Leave John?" did you say so father?
That "I've done my duty here?'
"Broken down," you say, "and older,
Than I should be, by ten years?"

And you say, "He's seldom ever
Here at home," and "that you think,
You've not met him for a year,
But he's always worse for drink!"

John is not the worst man, father,
In the world; his heart is right;
And I choose him from all others,
Faulty as he is to-night.

You are right, I have my trials,
But to all, these needs must come;
Yours strike you through different channels,
Mine, the stealthy fiend of rum.

When last week young Sheriff Raymond
Drove away the brindle cow,
I shed tears behind my apron
When I heard the farewell low.

And I ran down to the gateway
When she passed; human surprise
Filled the parting look she gave me
From her patient, honest eyes.

She is not the first they've taken,
And there may be more to come;
Homestead, birthright, all may vanish
To appease the thirst for rum.

"Think it strange that I can love him,
But a wreck at best," you say?
But he's father to my children,
Make him out vile as you may.

Father to my angel children,
Born for an eternity;
And their little faces favored
Him, their father, more than me.

And they'll have his look in heaven;
E'en their holy faces there,
Would accuse me, should I join them,
Having shirked a single care.

They were called for some wise purpose,
I am left by that same will;
Would it not be wrong and worldly
To return John ill for ill?

"Wear out a thankless duty,
Give my life for such as he?"
Listen, father, I remember
One who died for you and me.

One who died for his accusors,
Meek and sinless as the dove;
After that it seems so little,
Just to die for one we love.

And some day should he awaken
To the truth, though I am dead,
And be guided to live better
By some patient word I've said;

And through his belief in woman,
On faith's pathway slowly plod,
Aided by poor endeavors,
Find at last the living God,

Oh, there would be joy in Heaven!
What avail these days of strife,
If at last a single loved one
Should embrace eternal life?

Father, surely you remember,
On that Sunday Parson Good,
When he married us together,
Said, "for evil, and for good."

And I've thought the matter over,
Through long nights when John was out,
And there was no human near me,
Only God's great calm about.

Till I have learned my lesson—
Word by word I've spelled it through—
And—well, father, I can't leave John,
No, not even to please you.

Little Benny.

I told him Christmas morning,
As he sat upon my knee,
Holding fast his little stockings,
Stuffed as full as full could be,
And attentive listening to me,
With a face demure and mild,
That old Santa Claus, who filled them,
Did not love a naughty child.

"But we'll be good, won't we, mother?"
And from off my lap he slid,
Digging deep among the goodies,
In his crimson stockings hid;
While I turned me to the table,
Where a tempting goblet stood,
Brimming high with dainty egg-nog,
Sent me by a neighbor good.

But the kitten, then before me,
With his white paw, nothing loth,
Sat, by way of entertainment,
Lapping off the shining froth;
And, in not the gentlest humor,
At the loss of such a treat,
I confess I rather rudely
Thrust him out into the street.

Then, how Bennie's blue eye kindled!
Gathering up the precious store
He had busily been pouring
In his tiny pinafore.
With a generous look that shamed me,
Sprang he from the carpet bright,
Showing by his mien indignant,
All a baby's sense of right.

"Come back, Harney!" called he, loudly,
As he held his apron white—
"You shall have my candy wabbit!"
But the door was fastened tight;
So he stood, abashed and silent,
In the center of the floor,
With defeated look alternate
Bent on me and on the door.

Then, as by some sudden impulse,
Quickly ran he to the fire,
And while eagerly his bright eyes
Watched the flames go high and higher,
In a brave, clear key, he shouted,
Like some lordly little elf,
"Santa Kaus, come down de chimney,
Make my mother 'have herself."

"I will be a good girl, Bennie,"
Said I, feeling the reproof,
And straightway called poor Harney,
Mewing on the gallery roof.
Soon the anger was forgotten,
Laughter chased away the frown,
And they gamboled 'neath the live oaks
Till the dusky night came on.

In my dim, fire-lighted chamber,
Harney purred beneath my chair,
And my play-worn boy beside me,
Knelt to say his evening prayer;
"God bess Fader—God bess Moder,
God bess Sister"—then a pause,
And sweet young lips devotedly
Murmured, "God bess Santa Kaus!"

He is sleeping—brown and silken
Lie the lashes long and meek,
Like the caressing clinging shadows
On his plump and peachy cheek;
And I bend above him weeping
Thankful tears—oh, Undefiled!
For a woman a crown of glory,
For the blessing of a child.

Our Story Teller.

The Wrong Coat.

She had promised him that she would mend the lining of his overcoat, if he would wear another and leave that at home, and so, as he had left it, she took it from the hall and carried it into her sewing-room. Mrs. Wilton had been married five years, and never during that time had had one unhappy moment.

Mr. Wilton had been very attentive, very kind, very generous, and never made her jealous. She often said she was the happiest woman living.

Now, as she looked at the lining and compared the silk with which she was about to replace the torn portion, she was thinking these thoughts.

They had never had any children, but when people are all in all to each other, that is no very great grief; all her care was for him—all his for her.

"And he is just the dearest, best, truest fellow in the world," said Eve Wilton to herself. "I'm not half good enough for him. I wonder what this is in his pocket; it bulges it all out of shape."

She put her hand into the breast pocket as she spoke, and drew out a little package, wrapped up in silver paper, and tied with a blue ribbon.

"Something he has bought for me, I expect," said Eve. "I wonder what it is. I think I won't open it until he comes home."

Then she laid the silk across the hole and cut it out and basted it down.

"I wonder what it is," she said. "It doesn't seem like a book. It might be lace wound on a card—real lace"—

She looked at the package again.

"I do wonder what it is," said she, hemming the patch down.

"There wasn't much to mend, after all," she said; "I thought the tear much longer. He caught it on a nail at the office, I know. Now I do wonder what there can be in that package."

Eve put the coat over a chair and took up the little parcel.

"Tom wouldn't mind," she said; "I will just take a peep. I'm sure it is for me."

Then she undid the ribbon, unfolded the paper, and saw a letter.

"Dear Tom," said she. "He must keep my old letters next his heart, and he never has told me."

But the writing was not hers, she saw that at a glance.

"His mother's letters," she said. "He loved his mother so."

Then she began to tremble a little, for the letters did not begin "My dear son," nor anything like it. She cast her eyes over them.

They were love letters.

"Tom has loved some other woman before he met me," she said, beginning to cry. "Oh, what shall I do?"

Then she cried out:

"Oh, foolish, foolish creature that I am! Of course she died, and he only loves me now. It was all over before we met. I must not mind"—

But there she paused, gave a scream, and threw the letter from her as though it had been a serpent and had bitten her.

It was dated the past week.

It was not four days old.

"Oh!" cried Eve, "Oh, what shall I do? Oh, where shall I go?"

At every cry a thought pierced her breast like an actual stab.

"Tom—my Tom? What shall I do? Tom! to be false—Tom Oh, I have gone mad! Oh, there they are; they are really there, those letters. Why do I not die?—why do I not die? Do people live through such things as these?"

Then she knelt down on the floor and gathered up the letters, and steadily read them through.

There were ten of them. Such love letters!

No other interpretation could be put upon them.

They were absurd love letters, such as are always produced in court in cases of breach of promise, and they were all signed "Your own Nellie."

"It is all true," said poor Eve, wringing her hands; "and it is worse than anything I ever heard of, I trusted him so; I believed in him so."

Then she wiped her eyes, gathered up the letters, packed them up, wrapped the silver paper about them, tied the blue ribbon, put them back in the breast pocket of that dreadful overcoat, and hung it in the hall again.

"Tom shall never know," she said; "I'll not reproach him. I will never see him again. When he comes home I shall be dead. I will not live to bear this."

Then she sat down to think over the best means of suicide.

She could hang herself to the chandelier with a window blind cord, but then she would be black in the face and hideous.

She could drown herself, but then her body would go floating down the river to the sea, and drowned people looked even worse than strangled ones.

She was too much afraid of firearms to shoot herself even in this strait.

She would take poison.

Yes, that would be best; and though she would never see Tom again, he would see her, and remorse would sting him.

Here she made a great mistake.

A man who is coolly treacherous to women never has any remorse.

Remorse in love affairs is a purely feminine quality, and even the worst of the sex are not without it.

However, it is natural to believe that remorse is possible to a man whom one has heretofore believed to be an angel in human form, and Eve took a little miserable comfort in the thought that Tom would kneel beside her coffin and burst into tears and passionate exclamations of regret, which she, perhaps, might see from some spiritual post of observation.

So, having put on a hat and thick veil, Eve betook herself down the street and around the corner to the nearest druggist.

The druggist was an old man, a benevolent-looking one, with red cheeks and a smiling mouth; and when she asked for "poison for rats," he said—"so!" and beamed mildly upon her.

"I want it very strong," said Eve.

"So!" said the druggist.

"But not to give more pain than is necessary," said Eve.

"To the rats?" asked the druggist.

"Yes," said Eve, "of course; and it must be quick, and not make one black in the face."

"So!" said the druggist, slowly. "Well, what shall I give you that shall not make a rat black in the face?"

And with a grave countenance he compounded a powder and handed it across the counter.

Eve took it, and paid the few pence he asked and walked away.

Once home, she went directly to her room and retired to bed, taking the powder with her.

Once or twice she tasted it with the tip of her tongue, hoping it was not very disagreeable.

Then finding it sweet, she bravely swallowed it.

"It is over," she said. "Oh, Heaven, forgive me, and forgive Tom."

And then she laid herself down upon her pillow.

Just as she did so, the familiar sound of a latch-key in the door below startled her.

Tom never came home at noon—but there he was now.

No one else but Tom could walk in that cool way.

And now he was calling her.

"Eve! Eve! Eve! Where are you?"

Never before had she refused to answer that voice.

Why had he come to torture her dying moments?

Hark!

Now he was bounding up stairs.

He was in the room.

"What is the matter—are you ill, Eva?" he cried.

"No," said she faintly; "only tired."

"Ah, you look tired, little one," said he. "I came home to get the overcoat. I suppose you have found out by this time that that in the hall is not mine. I wore Johnson's overcoat home from the office last night by mistake, and he is anxious about it. He asked if there was any one in the house who would be apt to meddle with papers or anything in the pockets. I said I thought not. I hadn't a jealous wife—eh? Why, what's the matter, Eve?"

"Oh, Tom," cried Eve, hysterically. "Oh, Tom, say it again. It was not your coat? Oh, Tom, kiss me."

"What is the matter, Eve?" cried Tom. "You must be ill!"

Then Eve remembered it all.

"Oh, I am a wicked woman, Tom!" she cried. "There were letters in the pocket—love letters. I read them—I thought you false to me—I—I took poison. Tom—I'm going to die—and I long to live so! Oh, Tom, save me!"

"Yes, yes!" cried Tom. "Oh, good Heaven! what, poison?"

"Mr. Hoffman will know. I bought it of him. Perhaps he can save me," cried Eve, in piteous tones.

And away went Tom, white as death, to the druggists, around the corner.

He burst into the shop something like a whirlwind.

"The lady," he gasped, "the lady who bought poison here an hour ago—she took it by mistake! Can you save her—have you an antidote? She is dying."

"No, no," said the old man; "be calm—be at rest. No, no, she cannot die of that. When a lady asks me for poison, I say to myself, 'So!' and I give her in the paper a little sugar and something. She could take a pound. Go home and tell her so. I never sell poison to women; so be calm."

So Tom flew home again, and Eve rejoiced; and hearing that Johnson was a single man, who admitted himself to be engaged, she did not rip the patch off his coat as she at first intended.

A Man Who Saw a Mule Die.

"Ain't it a curious thing that nobody ever sees a mule die?" remarked an old teamster in Gumbert & Webber's saloon. "No man living ever saw a mule die, I s'pose?"

Thus remarked Mr. Daniels, lighting a fresh cigar: "In 1850 I was mining on the South Fork of the Yuba, and it came my turn to cook for my gang. We took turns each week, you know. Well, I was going to show how economical I could run the commissary. I went and bought a peck of dried apples; they were all stuck together in a lump, but I got 'em jam'd into a pot, poured in some water and started the fire. Presently a few of 'em began to rise up to the top of the pot, and so I skimmed 'em off and put 'em in a pan. Pretty soon some more bulged up, and I skimmed them off and put 'em in a pan. The first thing I knew, after I had skimmed that blasted pot awhile, I had to get another pan, and then another, and by the time I'd got four pans heaped up full, dang my skin if there wasn't more apples in the pans than there was in the pot. That is, I thought so at the time. I kept getting more pans, and buckets, and lard-cans, and all the time plumb frightened to death for fear some of the boys would come in and see how extravagant I was, for I had been blowin' on how cheap I could run the mess. The blasted apples still kept a comin' out of the pot. I put some papers out on the floor, and covered 'em with fruit, and, by Jove, the place looked like a Santa Clara fruit-drying establishment, and the pot was still bilin' full."

"What has that got to do with a mule dyin'?"

"Wait a minute. I'm comin' to the mule. Finally I got desperate and dumped over twelve bushels of the apples back of the cabin, behind a tree. In about an hour I heard a devil of a noise, and ran out. What do you suppose I found? Why, a four-hundred-dollar mule kickin' in the agonies of death. The apples were all gone; the mule nearly so. He was swelled up like a balloon, and the first thing I knew he busted. Pledge my word, gentlemen, he exploded like a giant powder blast, and brought the whole camp to the place. I kept still; they could not find the mule, and it cost 'em $10 to advertise a reward for him. About two weeks afterward they caught a couple of Greasers hanging round, and they put it up that they stole the mule, and they hung 'em. I was there, but did not say a word for fear the boys would discover how extravagant I had run the commissary. Let's have something."—[Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.

The London Rough.

In London it is only too easy to get a good look at him. We say him, but this being is of both sexes. In the day when the Deity of our civilization created the rough, male and female created he them. For many years publicists have been sending the note of alarm about him, and he is now so numerous that he will not suffer himself to be overlooked. You may see him any day, but especially on Sunday, by the score, by the hundred, in the walk of a few miles. His gorilla jaws, his eyes (to quote Sheridan) "like two dead beetles stuck in a wad of brown dough," his stunted figure, his ugly broad shoulders, his neck so often seamed with scrofula, his knock-knees and slouching gait, combined in repulsive brute strength—who does not recognize the picture? We may often see him acting as the conductor of an omnibus or tram car. The market of the "prison crop" is yet legible upon him; and you wonder not that the companies are robbed, but that such men can be kept in check at all. A very slight occasion brings the latent brutality to the eye if not to the lips. And sometimes it goes further. On Sunday the rough, often pretty well dressed, prowls the thoroughfares in groupes, and intimates, in utter unconsciousness of historic precedence, the Muns, the Mohocks, and Tityretus of Queen Anne—that is to say, as far as he can. He would scarcely be allowed, in these days, to roll a lady down Snow Hill in a spiked barrel, even if Snow Hill existed, or to slit a gentleman's nose for him, but he has "all the despotism in the world," and shows it. He can and does elbow women and children into the gutter; he frightens them with ribald songs and speeches; he snatches at armlets, chains and other such small matters, and bears them off. If a man interferes he knocks him down, or something like it; and even when he does not proceed to overt acts he is the terror of the streets. In some neighborhoods, the police being found quite unequal to the task of coping with him—his ways of annoying people being such as he could hardly be given in charge for—the respectable inhabitants have formed vigilence committees, and so ladies and children have gone pretty comfortable to church and back under convoy.—[Contemporary Review.

Hell.

Rev. Buck, of Reading, says the word "Hell" litterally meant a hollow place, or a concealed place, without any significance, further than being confined there. The "Wallhalla" of the ancients was the abode of slain heroes. The word "Helan" meant to cover or conceal. The Old Testament seems to consider Hell a subterranean place, rather to be dreaded, called "Sh'ol." The Greek word "Hades" meant a place of departed spirits, not very attractive in ancient times. One of the three words from which "Hell" is translated for the English Bible means a place of departed spirits; Paradise signifies a "park." "In Abraham's bosom," meant the recline in front of Abraham at table, or to feast with him. Dives was described as in torment. David said Christ's spirit shall not remain in Hades. Part of the valley of Hinnom, outside of Jerusalem, was called Tophet, where children were sacrificed to Moloch, and afterwards where some think offal was burned. It was abhorent to the Jews. Whoso calleth his brother "a fool" is threatened with the valley of fire, Geena. Peter speaks of bad angels being condemned to Tartarus. The Bible seems to make Geena a place to be dreaded, but Revelation says that death and Hades shall be destroyed at the resurrection. The righteous and the wicked would not be happy together; the sinful here would be sinful in another world; and it would be a heavy punishment for the wicked to think and ponder over their sins. Many a man carries a hell in his bosom. Hades is an intermediate place between death and the final judgment. Let us go to Christ for the pardon that will save us from sin and its consequences.

The Rights of Children.

The child has a right to ask questions and be fairly answered; not to be snubbed as if he were guilty of an impertinence, nor ignored as though his desire for information were of no consequence, nor misled as if it did not signify whether true or false impressions were made upon his mind.

The child has a right to his individuality, to be himself and no other; to maintain against the world the divine fact for which he stands. And before this fact father, mother, instructor should stand reverently; seeking rather to understand and interpret its significance than to wrest it from its original purpose. It is not necessarily to be inscribed with the family name, nor written over with the family traditions. Nature delights in surprise and will not guarantee that the children of her poets shall sing, nor that every Quaker baby shall take kindly to drab color, or have an inherent longing for a scoop-bonnet or a broad-brimmed hat.

In the very naming of a child his individuality should be recognized. He should not be invested with the cast-off cognomen of some dead ancestor or historical celebrity, a name musty as the grave-clothes of the original wearer—dolefully redolent of old associations—a ghostly index-finger forever pointing to the past. Let it be something fresh; a new name standing for a new fact, the suggestion of a history yet to be written, a prophecy to be fulfilled. The ass was well enough clothed in his own russet; but when he would put on the skin of the lion, every attribute became contemptible. Commonplace people slip easily through the world; but when we would find them heralded by great names, we resent the incongruity, and insist upon making them less than they are. George Washington selling peanuts, Julius Cæsar as a bootblack, and Virgil a vender of old clothes, make but a sorry figure.

We are indebted to our children for constant incentives to noble living; for the perpetual reminder that we do not live to ourselves alone. For their sakes we are admonished to put from us the debasing appetite, the unworthy impulse; to gather into our lives every noble and heroic quality, every tender and attractive grace.

We owe them gratitude for the dark hours which their presence has brightened, for the helplessness and dependence which have won us from ourselves; for the faith and trust which it is evermore their mission to renew; for their kisses on cheeks wet with tears, and on brows that but for that caressing had furrowed into frowns.—[Living Age.

Walking to Excess.

Miss Bertha Von Hillern, at Horticultural Hall, in this city, recently demonstrated what it was possible for women to accomplish as a pedestrian. She walked one hundred miles in twenty-eight consecutive hours, without sleep. The one hundredth mile was accomplished in the remarkable good time of eleven minutes and forty-five seconds. She has just now, at the same place, accomplished the feat of walking one hundred and forty-five miles in fifty consecutive hours, with but two hour' sleep.

The writer of this witnessed her walk the last ten miles of the one hundred, and her countenance evidently betokened that the physical strength was being overtaxed, although the last mile was made in the remarkable time above mentioned. We do not hesitate to say that all such exhibitions of endurance are not to be commended. Walking, in a moderate degree, under proper conditions, is commendable and should be indulged in by all women whose health will permit. It is a fact to be noted that "athletes," "acrobats," "pugilists," and all who have undergone severe preliminary training for the accomplishment of deeds of physical prowess, are short-lived. In one thing we commend Miss Von Hillern's example, and that is in the wearing of shoes with good broad soles and flat heels, and she will have accomplished a great thing in the road to reform if her example can have the effect to banish the high-heeled, cramping shoes worn by the women of to-day.—[Practical Farmer.

He came home very late one night, and after fumbling with his latch key a good while, muttered to himself, as he at length opened the door, "I mushnmakeny noish, caush tholoman's ashleep." He divested himself of his garments with some trouble, and was congratulating himself on his success as he was getting into bed, when a calm, clear, cold voice sent a chill down his spinal column: "Why, my dear, you ain't going to sleep in your hat, are you?"

Careless Farmers.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN:—It is almost impossible for a careless farmer to be prosperous. How often do we hear of some unexpected failure in the commercial world. We look for the cause of this disaster, and find that the merchant was engaged in unprofitable trade, or perhaps some faithless clerk has robbed his master. The failure is due to any one of the dozen causes which proper oversight might have corrected. When the merchant has realized the ambitious dreams of his earlier mercantile career, he neglects those habits of business which insured his success, and failure is the result. And it is the same in any business or occupation. But with an unsuccessful farmer, lack of success is still more directly traceable to carelessness of the man himself. Carelessness in farming is manifested in many different ways, each seemingly unimportant.

The careless farmer is careless of his own personal appearance, indifferent to the wants of his family, and negligent of his stock. Personally, he is deficient in spirit and enterprise. As to his family, it satisfies him if his wife does all his hard drudgery, and asks few favors. His children must not care for education, for society, to leave the farm, or for anything except to wait upon his pleasure. His crops are planted, cultivated and harvested in a slipshod sort of manner, that leaves only a small margin for profit. His stock is inferior, and he loses a few head from disease every spring. His tools (if he has improved tools) soon decay from exposure to the elements and negligent use. He has less stock, lighter crops, and more debts than his more careful neighbor. Such a farmer, however, does not continue contracting debts and liabilities until he can go no farther and there is an extensive failure involving hundreds of other business men, but he buys something that he does not need (perhaps a top buggy, or a machine,) or he hires some one to do work that he could do himself. He has not the money to pay down, and gives his note, which is as good as cash. However, when the note is due, his creditor must wait a few days, and this is repeated so frequently and always by asking more days of grace, so that at last to secure his debts and obtain his credit he must mortgage his stock, and a chattel mortgage is followed by a mortgage on his farm. There are very many other reasons why a farmer should fail. He may have been unfortunate, perhaps he has lost some stock from accident or disease. His crops may have been light and growing lighter. He may have occasionally sold his stock or crops in an unfavorable market. These are all apparent reasons for his failure, but back of all this is the man himself.—[F. K. Moreland, in Country Gentleman.

Politeness.

The merit or the value of an action depends greatly on the manner of its performance. Dr. Johnson illustrated this by supposing the case of flinging a half-crown at a beggar's head so as to injure him. The gift might be a benefit to the poor recipient, but it would be a wrong action on the part of the giver. Thus, best actions may suffer from the way they are performed, just as important addresses are effective or offensive, according to the cadence, emphasis or action of the public speaker. Politeness has been defined to be "benevolence in little things;" and if with loving hearts we deny ourselves and interest ourselves to promote the ease, convenience, comfort, and enjoyment of those around us, we may not only please but win their affection. Or, as the painting, the gilding, or other adorning of objects around add to their beauty, interest, and value, so the good address of individuals (*savior-faire*) who have their wits about them, and who can act with propriety and becoming etiquette, will often ornament and beautify even the most ordinary actions or events of life.

Josh Billings on Roosters.

Roosters are the pugilists among birds, and having no suitable shoulder to strike from, they strike from the heel. When a rooster gets whipped, all the hens march off with the other rooster, if he ain't half so big or so hansum. It is pluck that wins a hen. Roosters, as a class, won't do enny household work; yu can't git a rooster to pay enny attention to a young one. They spend most ov their time in crowing and strutting, and once in a while they find a worm, which they make a great fuss over, calling their wives up from a distance apparently to treat them, but just az the hens git there, this elegant cuss bends over and gobbles up the worm.

In struggling to make a dull-brained boy understand what conscience is, a teacher finally asked: "What makes you feel uncomfortable after you have done wrong?" "My papa's big leather strap," feelingly replied the boy.

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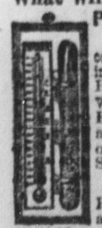

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D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-72

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

A. A. DALE, Attorney at Law, Boulder City, Colorado. Money loans negotiated at 10 per cent. per annum. Interest paid semi-annually if desired. Loans secured by first lien on good real estate at one-half its actual value. Commissions paid by borrower Investments made in first-class gold and silver mining property. 9no6-1y

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Banks and Bankers.

P. C. HUMES, Prest.....J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-15-tf

DR. F. I. KIRK.

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v7n41-1y*

GEO. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, has resumed the practice of Dentistry, and is now permanently located in Bellefonte, at his residence on the corner of High and Allegheny streets Having practiced 11 years, is prepared now to do work in the latest improved style. 8-23-1y

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MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON WM. THOMPSON, JR.

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$999 Can't be made by every agent every month in the business we furnish, but those willing to work can easily earn a dozen dollars a day right in their own localities. Have no room to explain here. Business pleasant and honorable. Women, and boys and girls do as well as men. We will furnish you a complete outfit free. The business pays better than anything else. We will bear expense of starting you. Particulars free; write and see. Farmers and mechanics, their sons and daughters, and all classes in need of paying work at home, should write to us and learn all about the work at once. Now is the time; don't delay. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 9-3-1y

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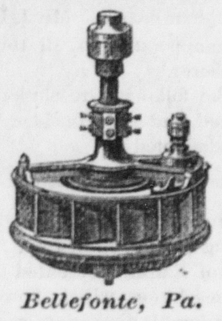

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Grist Mill Machinery.

v3n46a812-1y

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CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

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We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

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Bellefonte, Pa.

7-1y

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DYEING!

Mrs. Susannah Shope,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

will receive Cloths and Dress Goods, and Articles of Clothing, and Dye them

Any Color to Suit the Owner.

SILK DYEING MADE A SPECIALTY.

Persons wishing dyeing will please send for samples. Residence near the Union Cemetery. 9 16 1y

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WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. vol7-no8-tf

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BREAD EATERS, ATTEN

Mr. Albert Kauth,

AT THE

Bishop St. Bakery,

is now making the VERY BEST

Bread, Cakes and Pies,

in Bellefonte. Mr. Kauth makes the very best BRETZELS in the county, and is able to supply all demands for that article.

Candies & Confections

of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates, Nuts, Jellies and everything good.

OYSTERS.

An excellent ice cream saloon also attached to the bakery. Call and see me.

8-32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

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KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the world.
Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same. 20tf

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for

PUDDINGS, BLANC-MANGE, CAKE, ETC

THOMAS H. RHOADS

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. v8n12-1y

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SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 1-28-1y.

FREE MAMMOTH OUTFIT TO EVERY BODY. Stem-winder watch *free* with first order. Ten Dollars a day guaranteed. **M. CRONEGH & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., or Milwaukee Wisconsin.** 42-4w

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RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Belting, Packing, Hose, Boots, & Shoes, Clothing, etc. RICHARD LEVICKSON & CO., 724 Chestnut St., Phil. Agent National Rubber Co. 23-48-tf

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50 Visiting Cards with your Name finely printed and 2 Parlor Pictures (Fruit and Landscape) printed in 10 colors, each, the lot sent post-paid for 25 cents. Postage stamps taken as Money. KURTZ & BROTHER, S. E cor. 3th & Chestnut sts. Philadelphia. 9-29-1y

The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

A Grave Charge.

Hon. W. E. Chandler, member of the Republican National Committee for the State of New Hampshire, has addressed an open letter to New Hampshire Republicans, in which he specifically charges that the successful finish of the counting of the Presidential vote by Congress, and the declaring of Hayes elected, were the result of a bargain made between the friends of the President—Stanley Matthews, Senator Sherman, Charles Foster and James A. Garfield on the one side acting with the President's approval, and L. Q. C. Lamar, Senator John B. Gordon, E. J. Ellis, Randall Gibson, E. A. Burke and John Young Brown on the other side. The latter were to prevent the count being defeated in the House of Representatives, in consideration wherefor Hayes was to withdraw the troops from South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, and recognize the Democratic State governments that would be installed by force, just as soon as the U. S. troops were removed.

If Chandler can fully substantiate his charge, it really presents a very grave and serious question, and one which must seriously affect all the parties concerned. If it be true that Lamar, John Young Brown, Senator Gordon and others opposed the action of the fillibustering element of the Democratic party, which was apparently ready for revolution, and thus prevented the defeat of the count, on the ground that the Administration was to recognize Hampton as Governor of South Carolina and Nicholls as Governor of Louisiana, and was to take from them the cue to its Southern policy, then the applaudits bestowed upon those men at the time, by the country, for their apparent patriotic action, was wrongly bestowed, and instead of their action receiving approval it should have received the severest condemnation. If the President changed his views in relation to the South, in pursuance of the bargain alleged by Chandler, then he deserves most surely not honor for its inauguration, but the severest censure and condemnation.

We have very grave doubts about the ability of Chandler to prove the charge against the President. Sherman has been interviewed in relation to the part he is charged with having acted in the matter, and he denies the truth of the whole story. We hope it is untrue, for the sake of the country and for the sake of all the persons individually concerned. No doubt the truth of the matter will be investigated, and the charge either established or disproved. Until then we give all parties the benefit of the innocence presumed by law.

JUDGE IRWIN, who was chairman of the Republican county convention, held in Humes' Hall last fall, by virtue of the authority invested in him by the convention, has appointed John G. Love, Esq., chairman of the Republican county committee for 1878. This appointment is a wise one, and is an earnest of an active and effective campaign in the county next fall.

THE Legislature met at Harrisburg at 12 o'clock, noon, on New Year's day. Now, for the making of laws there will be no end.

COUNTY INSTITUTE.

Proceedings of the Thirty-First Annual Session of the Centre County Teachers' Institute, commenced in the Court House, Bellefonte, Dec. 25, 1877.

Institute called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. by the County Superintendent, who briefly stated the object of the meeting—urging upon the teachers the necessity of their co-operation to make the Institute a success. The secretary being absent, P. O. Stiver was elected secretary *pro tem.*

H. E. Weirich was appointed roll clerk, who immediately entered upon his duty with his usual dignity.

The instructors not being all present, the regular programme could not be followed. Prof. Meyer suggested to discuss some practical questions.

Mr. Keller presented a problem given by Brooks which admits of several solutions, each of which will verify the question. This discussion was very interesting, quite a number of teachers participating.

Mr. Newcomer was elected vice-president *pro tem.* Mr. J. Delong was also appointed to fill the office of treasurer.

The following resolution was presented, and after considerable discussion, adopted:

Resolved, That the Institute convenes at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., and adjourn at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.

Prof. H. K. Hoy delivered an interesting address on history.

Prof. Rankin presented the following resolution, which, however, after considerable discussion, was defeated:

WHEREAS, The Pennsylvania school law regards Christmas as a legal holiday, thereby recommending a suspension of work, we therefore

Resolve, That the Institute adjourn until tomorrow morning.

Bellefonte, Dec. 25, 1877.

Institute called to order at 1:30 P. M. by the president, Prof. H. Meyer.

The subject of "History" was again resumed by Mr. Hoy. The discourse was very interesting. The subject was then discussed by the institute.

Music by a number of members of the institute, Mr. Clement Dale presiding at the organ.

The following committees were then appointed: On criticism, Messrs. Robb, Cambridge, Miss Laura Graham and Miss Sophie McEvan. On annual fees, Messrs. J. B. Heckman and E. R. Williams.

The institute was then favored with an object lesson, by Prof. Krise. The subject of decorating was then taken up and discussed by Messrs. Newcomer, VanOrmer, Krise, Jamison, DeLong and Prof. Meyer.

The subject, "Should Boards of Directors purchase books for the pupils?" was discussed by leading members of the institute. Adjourned.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 25, 1877.

Institute called to order by Prof. Meyer. Music by a number of the teachers. The superintendent then introduced Prof. C. Alfred Smith, of the Penn'a. State College, who delivered a very beneficial address on Chemistry. He first pointed out the difference between chemical and physical charges in matter, and illustrated the phenomenon of the action upon water, besides many other practical illustrations which undoubtedly met the approval of a large audience. Music. Adjourned.

Wednesday Morning Session, Dec. 26.

House called to order at 9 A. M. by the superintendent. Prayer by Mr. Rupert. Music by a number of the teachers. Minutes of yesterday's meeting read and adopted.

A method of presenting the subject of music to our pupils was given by C. L. Gramley.

The secretary, S. K. Emerick, being present, desired the institute to excuse him to act in that capacity, and P. O. Stiver was appointed permanent secretary.

The following subject was resumed: "Should School Boards furnish pupils with text books?" The drift of argument seemed to favor the affirmative side of the question. Speakers were limited to five minutes. A general discussion on school government followed.

Prof. Krise resumed the subject, "Object Lessons." Considerable discussion arose as to the kind of language used to teach it most successfully to young pupils.

The following committees were appointed: To solicit subscribers for the *Penn'a School Journal*, Messrs W. A. Krise and J. H. DeLong; committee on entertainment, H. E. Weirich and E. D. Noll; committee on resolutions, D. L. Zerby, F. F. Jamison, Jas. H. Rankin, T. B. Rupert and Miss S. A. Meek; committee on nominations, H. G. Meese, David Brown and Jemima Tibbins; committee on elections, F. P. Foreman, W. F. Ossman and Miss Mollie Nesbit; auditory committee, S. K. Emerick, Reuben Snyder and A. N. Corman; reporter, C. L. Gramley; roll clerk, H. E. Weirich.

Institute sang the piece entitled, "Sweet bye and bye." The subject of history was resumed by H. K. Hoy. Adjourned.

Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 26.

Institute convened at 1:30 P. M. Music by the institute.

Prof. H. K. Hoy resumed the subject of history. It was the desire of the institute to have the gentleman give his best method of having a recitation. He would require his pupils to recite a lesson, and then commit it on paper for a review the next day, besides having a regular lesson. This subject being open for general remarks, considerable interest was shown as to the origin of the Indian.

Prof. Krise resumed the subject of object lessons. Music by the institute.

A method of teaching the rudiments of music was given by C. L. Gramley. A general discussion on the importance of teaching music arose among the different members. Messrs. J. L. Spangler, W. C. Heinle and Dr. Swartz also participated in this discussion. Adjourned.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 26.

Institute convened at 7:30. Music by the institute.

The superintendent then introduced Col. A. Frank Seltzer, of Lebanon, who lectured on the subject, "What I know about money." The Colonel held the audience spell-bound for an hour and a half. His remarks were full of humor, wit and pathos, and were received with continued applause. Adjourned.

Thursday Morning Session, Dec. 27.

Institute convened at the usual hour. Prayer by Prof. Frank Wetzel. Music by the institute.

C. L. Gramley again resumed the subject of vocal music. His remarks were confined to transposition.

The president then introduced Prof. Jno. S. Ermentrout, of the Keystone State Normal School, Kutztown, Pa., who delivered a lecture on "Memory and its culture." He showed how one suggestion followed another, and explained why our education should be closely connected.

Music by the institute.

Prof. G. W. Fortney was next introduced, who delivered a lecture on the subject of grammar. His remarks were interesting as well as instructive.

J. H. Rankin, principal of the Bellefonte public schools, gave instructions in reading, illustrating his method by a practical drill with a class.

Thursday Afternoon, Dec. 27.

Institute convened at 1:30. The piece entitled "Hallelujah, 'tis done" was sung by the teachers.

Prof. Ermentrout delivered a lecture on "Etymology and the culture of memory." He showed that the mother tongue of the English language is the Anglo-Saxon; how the orthography of words has changed since the primitive ages.

A great excitement occurred at about three o'clock. The audience, which was a very large one, together with many of the teachers, left the Court House *en masse*, to witness a marriage ceremony in the Presbyterian church. Whether such persons received more information there than at the institute it is not for us to say.

The superintendent took up the subject of grammar, confining his remarks principally to the different kinds of sentences.

Prof. Fortney also gave an interesting talk on the same subject. Adjourned.

Evening Session, Dec. 27.

The exercises opened with music by the institute.

Prof. Ermentrout was then introduced, who delivered a lecture on the "Arts of memory." In the course of his remarks he urged the importance of being perfect in our work. His lecture was received with the greatest *eclat*. Music. Adjourned.

Friday Morning Session, Dec. 28.

House called to order at the usual hour. Prayer offered by Prof. Rankin. Music by the institute. Reading and adoption of the minutes of previous day.

Prof. Ementrout then resumed his lecture on the subject of etymology, which was very instructive and also spicy.

Music by the institute.

Prof. Fortney took up the subject of grammar, and illustrated his method of teaching by a practical drill with a class. A discussion arose on this subject.

The president then introduced Mr. Potter, who represents the Potter & Hammonds' system of penmanship. He spoke of penmanship, and illustrated his method of teaching it on the blackboard. His remarks were very interesting, amusing and humorous.

Afternoon Session, Dec. 28.

House called to order at the usual hour. Several pieces of music were rendered by the institute.

Prof. Ermentrout was again called upon, who lectured on "Methods of forming synopses." This lecture was very good, and extensive notes were taken by the teachers.

The superintendent introduced Prof. S. L. Stiver, of New York city, who made some general remarks to the teachers.

The subject of grammar was again taken up by Prof. Fortney, followed by questions and general remarks by the teachers.

An election of officers took place, which resulted as follows: Committee on permanent certificates, Miss Rosa A. Wood, Miss Richie E. Downing, F. F. Jameson, S. K. Emerick and C. L. Gramley; vice-presidents, J. H. Rankin and Miss Sadie Caldwell; secretary, J. H. Delong.

A "spelling bee" was conducted by Mr. F. Keller, in which nearly all the teachers took part. A prize was awarded to Miss Mollie Nesbit for spelling the greatest number of words correctly.

Report of critics.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The cause of education, we believe, has a very efficient friend and worker in the County Institute, and with a view to its encouragement and protection, would offer for the consideration of the Institute the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we have lost none of the good opinion heretofore expressed of our ex-officio head, Prof. H. Meyer. His ability, zeal and energy in all the duties pertaining to his office have been unexceptionable, and entitled him to public recognition; we pass him on for his reward—a re-election.

Resolved, That the Centre County Normal School has proved itself a good institution, and should be encouraged by teachers, if possible.

Resolved, That the State Normal School at Lock Haven—now in working order—places within our reach a good opportunity to become finished teachers, and we should improve it.

Resolved, That the furnishing of books by directors is a step forward—the reports from different parts of the county are favorable, and we recommend it to directors.

Resolved, That to make our County Institute more effective we recommend that our county superintendent impose some penalty on non-attendants and delinquents in other respects.

Resolved, That the presence of and the general courtesies extended to the members of the Institute by the citizens of Bellefonte, are entitled to our thanks.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Clement Dale, Esq., and his bright array of assistants, for their excellent music; to Messrs. Welch and Stitzer for the use of books furnished, and to Messrs. Bunnell & Akers for the use of one of their fine organs during the sessions of the Institute.

Resolved, That Messrs. J. S. Ermentrout, C. L. Gramley, W. A. Krise, G. W. Fortney, H. K. Hoy, and E. H. Potter, are entitled to our thanks for their excellent lectures during the sessions of the Institute, and we hereby tender thanks.

Resolved, That music is entitled to a place in our schools, and teachers should be required to teach it.

Resolved, That the *Pennsylvania School Journal* is a light that every teacher should secure. It will make the way bright when passing dark and gloomy places.

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the Great Teacher—God, who has removed from our ranks Mr. George W. Wright, a noble young man and a faithful teacher.

Resolved, That we feel that the temperance cause should at all times meet with our hearty support.

Resolved, That we respectfully request our superintendent not to grant professional certificates, nor to recommend applications for permanent certificates to those teachers who do not attend Institute, thereby manifesting a lack of zeal in the noble cause in which they are engaged.

The superintendent made a few closing remarks, thanking the teachers for their presence, and was pleased to say that the utmost harmony prevailed among the members.

Institute adjourned *sine die*.

The following is a list of the teachers present:

Bellefonte—J. H. Rankin, R. F. Keller, Rosa Wood, Sallie C. Caldwell, Mary Nesbitt, Lizzie Campbell, Bella Rankin, Laura L. Graham, Nannie McGinley, H. S. Taylor.

Benner.—S. C. Bartingate, F. A. Foverman, Beckie E. Downing, Ella J. Marshall, J. D. Miller, Geo. W. Kline, H. G. Meese.

Burnside.—J. B. Newcomer, Walter S. Stewart, A. C. Hoover.

Boggs.—Miss E. M. Weston, S. E. Reighter, Nannie Delanney, Ella Fleck, Kate McCormick, R. Johnston, Mrs. Kate Strong, H. K. Hoy, John Boilieu, James Askey.

College.—John Kline, Henry Webb, John Jacobs, William Foster, George Fugate.

Curtin.—A. E. Garbrick, Mrs. Sade Garbrick.

Farmers Mills.—A. T. Corman.

Ferguson.—Miss Sue Dannelley, Nora Osman, Jennie E. Archey, Frank McKoy, Joseph Attlee, A. G. Archey.

Gregg.—Charles Royer, A. J. Long, Wm. A. Krise, F. F. Jamison, J. C. Heckman, Lot C. Runkle.

Haines.—John W. Runkle, A. N. Runkle, Julia A. Wolfe, H. E. Weirick, Jacob M. Stover.

Harris.—Miss Jennie Hunter, Geo. W. Williams, A. C. Ripka, Fergus Potter, Charles Moore.

Howard Borough.—G. W. Gardner, Miss Lallie Smith, R. J. Snyder, Theo. Fletcher, John Markley.

Huston.—Miss Josie Richard, E. R. Williams, J. A. Ward, William Falivion, James Fugate, G. G. Archey.

Liberty.—Miss Rebecca Fealivon, Ella Hall, Mary E. Clark, Mary E. Dehass, Kline Haines.

Marion.—Miss R. E. Campbell, Harry Buck, Moses Romick, N. H. Gingherick, Aaron Buck.

Miles.—John D. Delong, John C. Morris, G. W. Hosterman, Geo. S. Franck, C. L. Gramly, C. O. Mallovy, J. C. Burkert, L. C. Leitzell.

Milesburg Borough.—T. R. Dubbs, Gray Kephart.

Penn.—James M. Gephart, J. R. Vanormer, L. P. Wolfe, James A. Keen, A. J. Rishel, G. W. Keen, D. L. Zerby.

Philipsburg Borough.—Miss Sallie A. Meek, Annie Switzer.

Potter.—F. M. Burkholder, G. W. Fortney, W. F. Osman, S. K. Emerick, Z. I. Krise, T. J. Stiver, H. G. Rishel R. J. Stiver, W. Bower, J. H. Runkle, Miss Francis Willow, G. K. Hewes, Mary Falivion, Mrs. Carrie Wolfe, Michael Shives, C. B. McKinney.

Snow Shoe.—Miss Jennie Morrison, Josie Weaver, Joseph Rodgers.

Spring.—E. D. Noll, J. E. Williams, John Sheffler, J. W. Barnhart, Ed. C. Wood, T. M. Barnhart, G. M. Noll, J. C. Weaver, J. F. Harrison, Miss J. J. Tibbins.

Union.—Miss Maggie Blair, T. W. Fisher, G. W. Forrey, Robert Campridge, J. D. Hall.

Walker.—Miss Sophia McEwen, Harry Twitmeyer, T. B. Rupert, H. H. Hershberger, O. T. Stiver, C. E. Emerick, David Brown, J. L. Shaffer.

Worth.—W. G. Morrison, J. S. Reed.

Other Teachers.—Kate Rothrock, Lizzie Swartz, Jennie Campbell, W. S. Glenn, J. A. Watt, Maria Rohne, J. H. Ryman, Mary Morgan, Edwin Dale, Allen Bartholomew, Lizzie Johnson, Beckie McGinley, Mattie Morrison, John Gunsallsus, Hattie Swartz, Bella M. Cronmiller, J. W. Smith, T. M. Gramly, J. S. Lucas, L. C. Thomas, A. T. A. T. Leathers, Dr. C. H. Cambridge, Laura Stover, Regina Meese, Maggie V. Biddle, J. C. Bechdol, Maggie Brown, Sallie Getz, Alberta Hartsock, E. C. Emerick, Mary Evans, Sallie Shultz, L. C. Rearick, Samuel Gramly, Emma Etslinger, Jennie Evans, Minnie Hoy, Harry Wetzel, Sadie McCoy, Wilbur Hall, Addie Bailey, Sylvester Ray.

Other Members.—J. L. Spangler, D. F. Fortney, Aaron Williams, W. A. Tobias, J. C. Harper, R. M. Magee, W. C. Heinley, Frank Wetzell, Dr. J. H. Dorworth, S. L. Stiver, Mrs. Sophia Hall.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Among the one hundred and fifty active members present, a goodly number manifested an interest to make the institute a success, while others, who, perhaps, cared little for the welfare of their profession, received little or no benefit from the instructions given. Besides our own active teachers present, there were some forty or fifty teachers from abroad with us, also quite a number of directors.

The number of persons present at the different sessions varied from two hundred to seven or eight hundred.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

MR. EDITOR:—My name is Madison Drake, and if there is anything in a name it is the only legacy ever bequeathed me. Six short years ago I left my humble country home to travel, write up the news of Centre county, and make myself and name famous. My money running out, I was put off the train at the then beautiful and thriving town of Julian. Here, I thought, must begin my future honor, and also my first literary attempt. I gave a vivid description of Julian, its people and surroundings. It was, I thought, a noble beginning. With pride I stepped about, and waited patiently for the coming of the REPUBLICAN. How the people would adore me, visions of cider and apples, pumpkin pie, plumb pudding, and, above all, the lofty position I would soon hold among the newspaper men of the day, dazzled before my eyes. Well, the REPUBLICAN came, and Levi had scarcely time to change the mail before a score or two of Republicans were after it. Ten minutes of silence and those two score of readers sent up one universal verdict, Madison Drake is a fraud, he has slandered us and our beautiful town. Hence, what I intended as a thousand dollar advertisement, like an emetic, worked the wrong way. To flit was my first desire, and don't think I done it any too soon. Alas, for human frailties. My literary ambition fell like a wet blanket, and I concluded to again seek that sphere which nature intended me to adorn—namely: my own home, and in the future mind my own business. But when in the course of human events it becomes necessary for township officers to trace up their *poor*, fate decreed that I should again visit the scenes of my first literary attempt. Hence, Mr. Editor, with your permission, I will give a short description of this section of Centre county. My business being with Esquire Craig, and learning he lived near the base of the Alleghenies, I stopped off at a station below Julian, and proceeded across the country by way of Richard's Run valley. Beautiful farms and sceneries present themselves to the eye of the traveler all along its course. As you leave the main valley the broad acres of John Hall and George S. Peters meets your eye. Farther up toward the mountains, right in the midst of the noted red shale land, we come to the beautiful homestead of Calvin Peters; the appearance of his front-yard (a half acre in size), planted with evergreens, trellis work, fruit trees, and various other designs, plainly shows the taste and neatness of the owner. His new barn and house, and, in fact, his whole farm, shows Cal to be a model farmer, and well worth patterning after. Next comes the Shull brothers, who lately came from Northumberland county, and who now own a large farm in this fertile region, as the appearance of the winter crops indicate. Mr. Stere, Irvin, Iddings, Comly, Hall, and a host of others, all own beautiful farms away up here, where you would suppose nobody lived, and all are prospering finely. Right in this section, we were told, over one hundred acres of new land were seeded to wheat last fall, and it looks beautiful. We now arrive right at the base of the mountains, turn and take a last look down the beautiful valley, sheltered, as it is, from all storms, and don't wonder that crops never fail, and that so many Grangers are opening up farms in this region, where land produces from 20 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre.

After crossing a small ridge we leave Union and arrive in Huston township. A half hour's walk along the foot of the mountain and we arrive at our destination. It did not look much like a north pole region, but lies in the fertile red shale belt. Capt. Craig is opening a lovely farm, and, in connecion with a blacksmith shop, is prospering finely. The Captain is still suffering from a wounded ankle, received in the late war, and will sooner or later have to undergo an amputation. After concluding our business, and about leaving, the Captain's team got frisky and made a dash for Clearfield, (so a lady shouted,) but finally landed astride a large stump—demolished wagon and harness the result—all caused by a boy "Billy," who, learning that two men from the States were in the house, came in to take a peep at them, and left the colts untied. Bidding farewell to the Captain, and after throwing out a strong skirmish line, putting on as bold a front as possible, we moved cautiously down the Beever road toward Julian. We sailed with Burnside to Port Royal. Helped capture Roanoke, followed him back to Antietam, Fredericksburg, Knoxville, and a host of other chicken raids, without showing the white feather; but they were rebs. we faced then; now we had to meet an excited populace, and my knees felt shaky, knowing that M. Drake was a second B. Arnold, in the estimation of the people of Julian. As I got out of the woods and came round a turn in the road, I noticed a familiar face and form approaching, and walked right into the presence of veteran Dave Kline. Dave shouted, "holy mackerel! Mad Drake, how do you do," and moved toward us in all friendship, while we made a flank movement for the woods. After a short parley, with a big brush heap between us, we surrendered, came boldly out and shook our old comrade's left hand—the right one lies in front of Richmond. Dave can chop and rank his three cords of wood daily, drives team, does his own farming, and all with one arm, and sticks a Republican vote into the ballot box every fall with the remaining one. Dave said, "Mad, you're a brick, your last letter touched a tender spot in some, but the majority of the people were highly pleased, and I know ten babies that are called after you." Feeling relieved, a hand-shake, and we were off down the road. Passing along we notice the thrifty appearance of crops on the farms of Wm. Albright, Turner, and D. W. Flicks—all good Republicans, of course. As we arrived at the top of the hill, what a magnificent sight to feast our eyes upon. Distance lends enchantment to the view. Away to the south looms up the Muncy ridge, while at its base the bright waters of the Bald Eagle flow along, with the village spread along its bank. Where we stood was formerly the village school house hill—the old house is being torn down by some ruthless hands, regardless of the sacredness of that old edifice, and the happy recollections which cluster round its vicinity. How many of the boys who graduated then are now filling important positions, or in Washington fighting Hayes on his Southern policy, I can't tell. As we neared the village, comrade L. C. Bullock's happy face was the first noticed. Lew is not in the lumber business now, we believe. In general appearance Julian is dead,—like so many other of our thriving villages over our country it has felt the panic severely.

Mr. Houser, late of Snow Shoe, is landlord of the hotel, and keeps a good house. Jeff. Davis still keeps store on the corner, and does a good trade. He said, "Mad," as we wrung his good Republican hand, "I haven't as big a stock as when you were here last, but I am taking in and saving more money now than then." Jeff. thought the fall of Plevna would ease up the times. Grandpap is as spry as ever. The honest miller, Jno. Parsons, is grinding slowly, but surely, and has as much hair in the heart of his hand, as any miller in Centre county. Charley Murray is still King of the R. R. division, and no better man than Charley is found along the line, if he is a Democrat. Levi Womer still keeps the P. O., and runs a shoe shop, lives happy, &c. That Dutch postal card was too much for Levi. Tebb Ardell is doing a good business in the board and shingle trade, gives many employment who otherwise would have none. Hoover brothers have a large saw mill in operation here, and all men have more or less employment, hence did not hear one complain of hard times. I missed many old, familiar faces, during my stay—among them the old ticket agent—Jim has got over those little excitements. We did not learn his successors name, but while talking with Supervisor Hoover we noticed a pair of turn-up shoes moving round the corner, and Houser said the agent was behind them somewhere. Just then Conductor Waddel's train tooted, we jumped aboard, waived adieu to our many friends, and were off. MADISON DRAKE.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, '77.

Lieut. Walton, assistant inspector of life saving service on the North Carolina coast, in obedience to orders to thoroughly investigate all the circumstances attending the loss of the *Huron*, has just made his report after examining, under oath, a large number of witnesses. Two of the points seemingly established by this investigation are, that if the station nearest the wreck had been manned there would probably have been no loss of life; and that if the crew nearest had been promptly notified of the disaster when one Evan O'Neil, a fisherman, first saw the vessel ashore, a few moments after the *Huron* struck, there would have been sufficient time for it to have got to the vessel in season to have rescued most of the stranded crew. But instead of taking this course, O'Neil seems to have leisurely landed, attended to all the details deemed requisite to insure the most ample returns possible from his fishing trip, before informing any one of the drowning men on the beach, and then to have waited for his breakfast at home before going to the scene of the wreck. This man appears to have been as destitute of

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THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes. **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, &c. **FULL LINE OF SADDLERY** of every description. COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents. Mrs. Potts' Improved FLAT IRONS, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared KALSOMINE, put up in six pound packages—easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible Top-plate COOKING STOVES in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantee. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

heart and impervious to the promptings of humanity as the veriest savage that ever lived. While some of the fishermen that gathered on the beach when the men aboard the ill-fated ship were perishing did their utmost to save the lives of those washed ashore, those of the O'Neil type appear to have been sufficiently numerous to have stripped every body that was finally rescued from the waves of everything of the slightest value about their persons, the hands of some of the corpses being found shockingly mutilated by the violence used in stripping them of the rings worn. Lieut. Walton says that on the ninety-one bodies found there remained not one trinket, such as the surviving friends would have cherished as relics of priceless value; and he finally concludes with a recommendation that precautions be at once taken against the disgrace of employing O'Neil in any capacity in the life saving service. From the tenor of the report it would appear that the names of quite a number of the other wretches who utilized the ghostly occasion to enrich themselves, might well and properly have been included in the list of those who have forfeited every right to the consideration and sympathy of their fellows.

Mr. Chandler's letter has had a good many readers, and about the only approval I have heard comes from Democrats. Republicans generally appear indisposed to assume an attitude towards the Administration that they think would inevitably drive Mr. Hayes into the Democratic party for the support he could not, with any consistency nor without a remarkable show of effrontery, ask of Republicans, should the party formally endorse the position taken by Mr. Chandler. While a good many are agreed that many of the measures of the Administration are inconsistent with an ideal view of a Republican administration from their standpoint, the general verdict appears to be that the party is not called upon to take the stand which Mr. Chandler has conceived it his duty to assume.

Now that the recess has given a little time for a careful review of the situation and comparison of notes, the hope is cherished that more cordial relations may be possible hereafter between the President and the party leaders in Congress. Rumors of Cabinet changes are rife, but they do not appear justified by any thing the President has said. Whether Messrs. Evarts and Schurz are really responsible for the existing breach or not, public opinion seems to set strongly in that direction, and they are receiving a good deal of attention from a portion of the Republican press and individuals, that must strike them as anything but flattering; and it seems to be expected that the management by the former of our Mexican relations will have to undergo a pretty rigid scrutiny by the Senate Committee sitting during the recess, with a view to the peaceable and honorable adjustment of all questions now in dispute between the two governments. Members of the Mexican lobby do not appear half so jubilant as a few weeks ago. The opinion expressed by several members of Congress that a war was inevitable seems to have first aroused the public to a sense of the danger menacing us from the intrigues that have been going on here and elsewhere since the advent of the present Administration, to convert the Mexican raids into a *casus belli*. The disinterestedness of their efforts has not been made to appear in a very glowing light by the analysis to which it has since been subjected. The cordial co-operation of the Mexican troops with our own in suppressing the raiders has further contributed to demoralize and depress them, and the admonition to officers that the government expects prisoners to be disposed of according to civilized usages, which was called out by the killing of two by a mob at San Elizario after their surrender, seems to indicate that it cannot be counted on to abet their plans.

It now seems the impression that the House will undertake a wholesale revision of tariff laws after reassembling, and the press representatives of many wealthy communities send up a cry of alarm lest the imposition of an income tax should again be attempted.

Though we had mild weather for our Christmas celebration and many things else conspired to make it pleasant, the almost universal prevalence of drunkenness, the omnipresence of the tin boat-horn blower, and the temporary supremacy exercised by the hoodlum and rowdy element, make many orderly disposed citizens glad it is passed and that "it only comes once a year." LEO.

W. L. Foulk, Sons & Co., general advertising agents, of Pittsburg, have been doing business with us for about a year. We find them very accommodating, and, what will suit every printer better than all the rest, prompt pay.

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE.

An Excellent Medicine.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 28, 1877.

This is to certify that I have used Vegetine, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous System, with good success. I recommend Vegetine as *an excellent medicine* for such complaints. Yours very truly,

C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflamitory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take Vegetine. After taking one bottle, I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improved my digestion. Respectfully,

MRS. A. BALLARD.

1011 West Jefferson Street.

Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me; and, yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time, I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better. Yours truly,

W. H. CLARK,

129 Monterey St., Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter of the wonderful curative properties of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the State, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times, and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, etc., by which your remedy is produced.

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefiting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the last three weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and, if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will, in my judgment, cure them. With great obligation I am

Yours very truly,

G. W. MANSFIELD,

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Vegetine

Preparhd by

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists

ELECTION NOTICE.—To the stockholders of the Bellefonte Gas Company:—The annual election of said Company will be held at the office of E. & E. M. Blanchard, on MONDAY, the 7th day of JANUARY, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M. A President, six Managers, Secretary, and Treasurer, to be elected for the ensuing year. E. M. BLANCHARD,

10 1-1t Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in Bellefonte, in said county, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1878,

At 11 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, late of J. R. Campbell, dec'd, to wit:

That certain lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Pa., fronting on Lamb street 50 feet, and extending in depth or length to middle of an alley 152 feet 6 inches, more or less, adjoining lot of David Kennady, having thereon erected a good FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, and necessary outbuildings, neatly finished. This is a desirable property.

Terms and conditions made known on day of sale. R. A. WILSON,

10 1-ts Adm'r of J. R. Campbell, dec'd.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county, to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of J. M. and C. H. Kephart, executors of Peninah Kephart, late of Patton township, deceased, and make distribution of the balance in lands of said executives to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested are requested to attend and present their claims on said fund.

9 49-3t E. M. BLANCHARD, Auditor.

New Advertisements.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R. CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office in Philadelphia on the third Monday, the 21st day of January, 1878, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

WILLIAM YARNALL,

10 1 3t Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Archibald C. Quay, late of Curtin township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

PHŒBE M. QUAY, Administrator.

Howard, Pa., Dec. 5, 1877. 9 49-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Henry Grove, late of Howard borough, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. B. GROVE, Administrator.

Howard, Dec. 10, 1877. 9 49-6t

LEGAL NOTICE.—Application will be made to His Honor, Jno. H. Orvis, at Chambers, on Saturday, the 29th of December, 1877, for the incorporation of the "Washington Grange Hall Association, of Ferguson township, Centre county, Pa." The object of the association will be "to advance and promote the social culture of its members, and promote the interests of agriculture." ADAM HOY,

9 49-3t Solicitor.

NOTICE.—Please take notice that I have bought at Collector's sale all the personal property of John Kline, and I hereby caution all parties that have claims not to meddle with said property. [9 49-3t] JOHN CRAIG.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

STRONG DRINK THE CURSE AND THE CURE

The most Intense and Powerful blow ever dealt the demon Drink, by the veteran author, T. S. Authur. A Book to Startle and Enlighten the People. Vivid Pictures and Proofs, how it curses Body, Soul, Home, Society, etc. Unfolds the work of Inebriate Asylums, Gospel Temperance, Woman's Crusade, Francis Murphy, Prohibition, etc., etc. Only $2. Its sales are marvelous. **OUR BIBLES,** with 2,000 Illustrations, far excell all others. Prices just reduced 25 per cent!! Send for terms.

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3 new vocal and 2 new instrumental pieces Sheet Music, 10c silver or stps. Music Pub. Co., Middleboro, Mass. 9 50-4t

50 LARGE MIXED CARDS with name, in case, 13c. 25, without case, 9c. 30 new fun cards, 10c. Outfits, 10c. F. WASHBURN & CO., Middleboro, Mass. 9 50-4t

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FARMS FOR THE MILLION!

3,000,000 acres of Kansas lands, in the garden of the West, for sale by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Co.

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OR ON LONG CREDIT.

All persons contemplating going to the West should consult or write for Maps and information as to route, rates of fare, &c., to

WM. SHORTLIDGE, Agent,

9 50-tf Bellefonte, Pa.

$50 That **Sanford's Radical Cure** for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. References: Henry Wells, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co, Aurora, N. Y.; Wm. Bowen, Esq., McHatton, Grant & Bowen, St. Louis. Testimonials and treaties by mail. Price, with improved Inhaler, $1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. 9 50-4t

For a Case of Catarrh

Collin's Voltaic Plasters are the best.

25 STYLES OF CARDS, 10c., or 25 New Year Cards, 20c. Samples, 3c. J. Husted & Co., Nassau, N. Y. 9 50-4t

$200,000

GREATEST In order to clear out our stock of very superior Gold-plated Jewelry, valued at over $200,000, we will sell as below, 20 pieces, all warranted Gold-plated, for $1.00, 1 pair Good Stone Sleeve Buttons, 1 pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons, 1 set Pointed Studs, 1 set Amethyst Studs, 1 Wedding Ring, 1 Engraved Band Finger Ring, 1 Amethyst Stone Ring inlaid with Gold, 1 elegant Ring, marked "Friendship," 1 Amethyst Stone Scarf Pin inlaid with Gold, 1 Silvered Hat Pin, 1 set Ladies' Jet and Gold Pin and Drops, 1 set Misses' Jet and Gold, 1 Collar Stud, 1 set handsome Rosebud Ear Drops, 1 Gent's Elegant Lake George Diamond Stud, 1 Cardinal Red Bead Necklace, 1 pair Ladies' Amethyst Stone Ear Drops, inlaid with Gold, 1 Lady's Ornamental Jet Brooch, 1 Fancy Scarf Ring and Elegant Watch Chain. Take your choice, the entire lot of 20 pieces, sent post-paid for $1.00, or any eight pieces you may choose for 50 cents. Now is the time to make money. These can be easily retailed at $10. **CLUB PREMIUM.** To any one offering 12 Lots at $1.00 each, we will present Free an Open Face Coin Silver Watch as premium.

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The place to get genuine Needles, Oil, Attachments,

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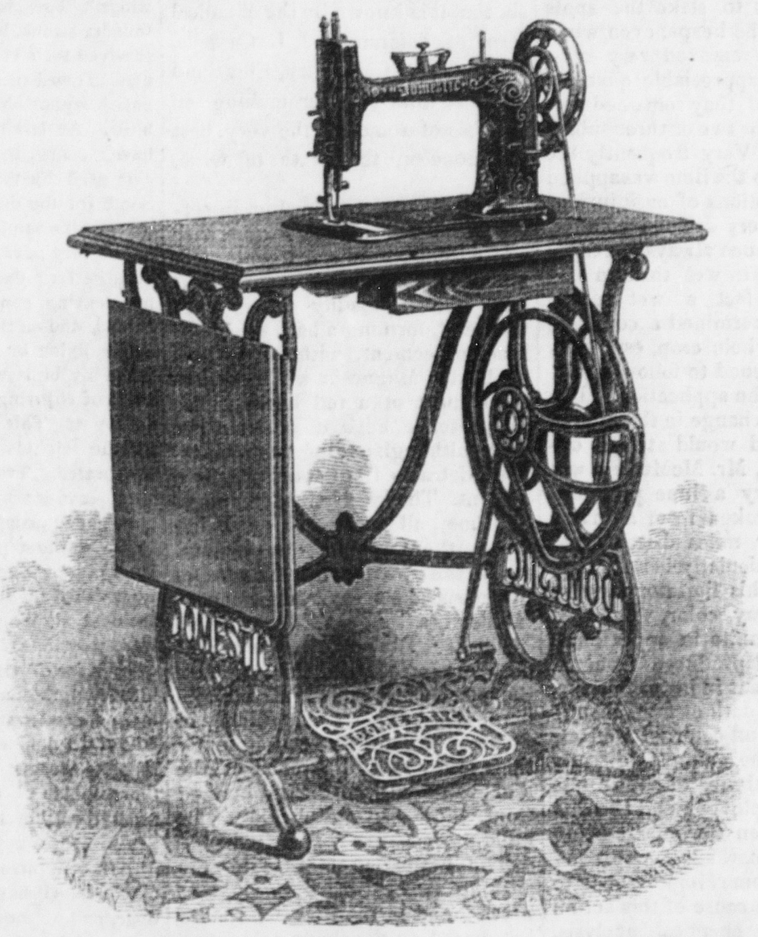

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Second-hand Machines for sale from $5 to $20. Machines to Rent.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

If your Sewing Machines are out of order bring them to BUNNELL & AIKENS, and have them thoroughly adjusted by a Practical Mechanic. *Satisfaction Guaranteed.*

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC INSTRUCTORS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Sheet Music ordered when desired. One dozen Needles sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.

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9 26

New Advertisements.

A GREAT OFFER FOR HOLIDAYS! We will, during these hard times and the Holidays, dispose of 100 New Pianos and Organs, of first-class makers, at lower prices, *for cash*, or installments, than ever before offered. Waters' Pianos and Organs are the *best made*, warranted for five years. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. Pianos, 7-octave, $140; 7 1-3-octave, $150. Organs, 2 stops, $48; 4 stops, $53; 7 stops, $65; 8 stops, $70; 10 stops, $85, 12 stops, $99; *in perfect order, not used a year.* Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and dealers, 40 East 14th street, New York. 10 1 4t

LOVERS BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE, or Secrets of Love, Courtship and Marriage—Showing how to get married, live happily, obtain health, wealth and distinction, and appear to advantage in society—200 pages—300,000 sold. Mailed for 10 cents, in Postage Stamps or Currency. Address, THE UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Newark, N. J. 9 45-3m

50 Cards, 25 styles, 13c.; 30 Elegant Cards, no two alike, 10c., with name. Seccumbe & Co., Kinderhook, N. Y. 9 50-4t

THE STATED ANNUAL MEETING OF the Bellefonte Building and Loan Association will be held in the hall of the Undine Fire Company on the second Saturday of January, 12th instant, at 7.30 P. M.

WM. P. DUNCAN, Secretary.

Jan. 1, 1878. 1-2t

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county, to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of the administrators of Jacob Hoy, deceased, and report distribution, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Tuesday, the 22d day of January, 1878, at 10 o'clock A. M. Parties interested please attend.

CLEMENT DALE,

1-3t Auditor.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Theodore Deschner and A. R. Agnew, manufacturers of cigars and dealers in cigars, tobacco, &c., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by A. R. Agnew. DESCHNER & AGNEW.

Bellefonte, Jan. 1, 1878. 10 1-3t

New Advertisements.

INHALATION **Dr. GOLDENBERG'S REMEDIES** TRADE MARK REGISTERED

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, AND ASTHMA.

Thousands have been cured by **Dr. Goldenberg's Inhalation,** who were pronounced incurable by physicians and friends. Patients living a distance desiring to avail themselves of the advice of Dr. Goldenberg, can write their name and post-office address, and forward to Dr. Goldenberg, 916 Arch street, Philadelphia, when he will return them a list of printed questions, the answers to which will enable him to determine the nature of their diseases and the probability of cure. He will forward to any address, his paper or book, giving full descriptions of the diseases he treats, etc.

2119 *Mt. Vernon St., Phil'a, Oct. 3d,* 1877.

I have used Dr. Goldenberg's Inhalation for Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Asthma, and am entirely cured. ANNIE NEAL.

Kidney and Liver SPECIFIC.

A RADICAL CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

Kidneys, Bladder, AND URINARY ORGANS.

Patients sending two ounces of urine, expressage paid, can have a chemical analysis made, and an opinion rendered regarding the nature of their diseases, etc., free of charge.

Consultations and examinations *free.* Send for descriptive paper to

Dr. GOLDENBERG'S Principal Office,

10 1 4t 916 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

New Advertisements.

GUNS and Revolvers. Illustrated Price List free. Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburg, Pa. 9 50-4t

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WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 300 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER!

On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 224 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 500 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital 187 East Washington St., Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from early abuses or Infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Urine, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a life-long experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, uses no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Fisher Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $3 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 278 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES, Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

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$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm, Garden & Household.

Lime as a Fertilizer.

As there is a general disposition among farmers in Centre county to lime their land, and more especially as this is the case in Pennsvalley since the railroad has been made to Spring Mills, a word as to the quality of the lime to be used may be considered entirely in place. Farmers are too apt to consider the cost instead of the quality of the lime—as their saying is "lime is sure" the world over. To show the absurdity of this idea, we quote from page 141 of Report of 1875 Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.:

"Mr. Abram McMurtrie, of Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, has for many years made use of the dark, steel-gray limestone of that locality for agricultural purposes, and has repeatedly found that the lime produced from it seemed, in nearly every case, to have a rather injurious effect, but was wholly unable to account for it. When the lime was placed out in open fields to slake the spots occupied by the heaps, even when the lime was removed very carefully and no appreciable quantity was left behind, they remained perfectly barren for two or three subsequent years. Very frequently the crops to which the lime was applied showed indications of an injurious action in a very decided manner, and this influence always appeared more marked in wet than in dry seasons. In fact a wet season sometimes determined a complete loss of the whole crop, especially when it happened to follow immediately upon the application. Believing that a change in the kind of lime employed would at least occasion no loss, Mr. McMurtrie was induced to try a lime produced from a stone taken from a quarry three or four miles distant, and said to be particularly beneficial in its results. This limestone was of very light gray color, somewhat resembling granite in appearance, and the lime produced from it, when thrown out in heaps to slake, though rather dark at first, changed to a light buff color. Its effects seemed to be almost directly opposite to those of the lime previously employed; and the difference between the effects being so decidedly marked, it was considered of some importance to investigate the cause of this action by means of chemical analysis. Samples of the limestone were therefore obtained and analyzed, with the following results:

No. 1 is a sample of that producing the beneficial effects. It was obtained from a vein running across the farms near Oxford, New Jersey, and has the following composition:

Moisture	1.70
Carbonate of lime	92.61
Carbonate of magnesia	0.224
Oxide of iron and alumina	2.66
Silica	3.75
	100.034

No. 2 was obtained from the quarries near Belvidere and has the following composition:

Moisture and organic matter	1.30
Silica	3.31
Peroxide of iron and alumina	2.12
Carbonate of lime	51.20
Carbonate of magnesia	42.10
Phosphoric acid	trace
	100.03

A glance at these anaylses is sufficient to show that the deleterious effects of the lime produced from the limestone from the quarry represented by No. 2 is due to the high percentage of magnesia it contains, and that the beneficial effects of the lime is due to the absence of this constituent.

Many agricultural chemists, acknowledged as authorities, fail in their writings upon the subject of mineral fertilizers to note the fact of the injurious effects of caustic magnesia upon vegetation, and in fact the only writer who seems to have recognized it is Sir Humphrey Davy, in Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, London, 1814, who reports experiments upon this subject made by himself, and others made previously by Mr. Tennant. He explains the injurious effects upon the theory, since confirmed by experiment, that caustic magnesia in presence of caustic lime absorbs carbonic acid very slowly, and that on this account, remaining a long time in the soil in the caustic state, it exerts the deleterious influence noticed in the lines mentioned above."

The above should open the eyes of every farmer who contemplates liming his land. In Centre county, so far as the limestone has been analyzed, but a trace or small percentage of caustic magnesia has been found. The only analysis we have at hand is that of the Bellefonte stone quarries:

Organic iron	0.09	
Silicic acid	1.61	
Alumina	0.03	Metalic iron 0 08
Carbonate of Iron	0.165	
Carbonate of magnesia	1.48	
Carbonate of lime	97.23	
	100.005	

Thus it will be seen that there is no question about the "Bellefonte lime" being of the very best quality for agricultural purposes. In some of the eastern counties of our State there is a large quantity of magnesium limestone, the lime of which acts similar to that reported in Mr. McMurtries's analysis No. 2, which is a very proper subject for the State Board of Agriculture to look into, have the proper analysis made and diffuse the same among the farmers. In the western part of the State of Pennsylvania the quantity of limestone is very limited and of inferior quality, which is known there as *black lime*. This lime is adapted to rough mason work only. The main supply of white lime for mechanical and agricultural purposes is brought from Ohio, which is so strongly impregnated with magnesia that it is known by the chemical term of dolomite. J. L. Cassells, Professor of Chemistry, Cleveland Medical College, after making an analysis of some of the very best limestone in the State of Ohio, says:

"I present the following in reference to the value of lime with and without a large percentage of magnesia. Lime with water, as is well known, readily unites with fine sand, forming a hard silicate of lime, or cement, without the use of heat. Magnesia will not thus unite short of a red heat; hence its presence, beyond a certain per cent., although adding to its whiteness, detracts from its value as a cement. The larger the percentage of lime, all other things being equal, the stronger the cement, while the greater the amount of magnesia, the weaker its cementing powers.

The limestone of the south-west part of Lake Erie, from whence Cleveland is supplied, all contain magnesia, but vary exceedingly in different localities; consequently there is a vast difference of the real value of the lime obtained from these several sections for building purposes

The better to appreciate the absolute worth of the different limes found in the Cleveland market, based on the above principles, I subjoin the following analysis of the limestones from which they are made:

LIMESTONE FROM KELLEY'S ISLAND.
Sp. gr. 2.67.

Hygrometric moisture	0.80
Silex	0.40
Organic matter	0.05
Carbonate of lime	78.10
Carbonate of magnesia	20.75
	100

LIMESTONE FROM PUT-IN-BAY ISLAND.
Sp. gr. 2.81.

Hygrometric moisture	1.40
Silex	0.45
Organic matter	0.05
Carbonate of lime	54.00
Carbonate of magnesia	44.10
	100

LIMESTONE FROM FREMONT.
Sp. gr. 2.60.

Hygrometric moisture	0.40
Silex	1.00
Organic matter	0.05
Peroxide of iron	0.12
Alumina	0.40
Carbonate of lime	55.60
Carbonate of magnesia	44.43
	100

In all probability, the second geological survey report will throw more light on the subject of analysis; but it will devolve upon the State board of agriculture to diffuse—especially to the farmers of the western part of the State. We invite the attention of the "Farmer's Friend" and "Practical Farmer" to this subject.

PROTECTING SITTERS AGAINST RATS.—When rats are very numerous it is necessary to take extra precautions that sitting-hens be not disturbed by them. No hen can sit comfortably while rats are running over her nest at all hours in the night and occasionally in the day time, to say nothing of poking their noses under her wings and making efforts, successful or unsuccessful, to take her eggs away. Sitting hens should be in a room that is rat proof, or the nests should be protected by wire screens We have known of exhibition coops containing sitting hens being suspended a few inches above the floor to avoid the persistent efforts of rats to destroy or carry off the eggs. If the nest is so situated that the cold air circulates freely under it, there should be a considerable layer of earth at the bottom, so that the proper amount of heat may be retained.—[Poultry World.

Lice on Poultry.

Dr. Felix Schneider writes as follows to the Paris "Journal de l'Agriculture": For five-and-twenty years I have been in search of some cleanly method of freeing my pigeons from their implacable enemy, the *Acarus necatur*; that minute insect that lies in wait for the young from their very exit from the shell. I have long known that insect vermin generally stand in dread of certain smells. For years I bred pigeons in my stables, and never saw there either lice or fleas, or any kind of insect, and in a pigeon-house built in a bark warehouse the birds have been found to enjoy a similar immunity. I have used phenic acid, tar, and tobacco, all of which proved of some service, but only on condition that they were employed afresh almost every day, and applied to every nest; and last year I found the application of cubebs in the form of powder of considerable service.

This year my young birds were infested with vermin, despite of scrupulous cleanliness. Cubebs having no effect I tried the powdered root of pyrethrum. This acted rapidly, all the vermin that came in contact with it being speedily destroyed. But next day things were just as bad as ever; a fresh generation appeared upon the scene. I then tried essence of turpentine spread on the floor, but it only acted effectually when used in such large quantities as to compromise the health of my birds. Then I tried liquid ether dropped upon the skin, more especially under the wings. The vermin perished as if thunder-struck, but the birds themselves survived their enemies but a few minutes. Then I tried the ether in the nest, but this plan also proved fatal to the birds. At last the idea struck me to have recourse to a well-known insecticide used by the vine growers of the South for the destruction of the phylloxera—the sulphide of carbon.

The very next day I was agreeably surprised to find that the enemy had left, leaving none but dead and dying behind, and on the following day not a single living insect was to be found, while my birds were sitting quietly on the roof enjoying an unwontedly peaceful repose. This lasted for twelve days, till the sulphide of carbon had fully evaporated. Twenty-four hours later a sharp invasion of lice had put in an appearance under the wings of the birds in the warmest portions of the horse, where there were no currents of air. I replenished the supply of sulphide, and the next morning only a few of these were remaining. The next morning every trace of vermin had disappeared.

Since that time I have personally made a great number of further trials with the sulphide, with immediate and absolute success. I should recommend the sulphide of carbon to be put in small medicine vials hung about the pigeon-house or poultry roost. When it has about three parts evaporated the remainder will have acquired a yellowish tinge, and no longer acts so completely as before, but if it be shaken up afresh it will suffice to keep the enemy at a distance.

GARDEN USE OF FERTILIZERS.—Peter Henderson urges the importance of pulverizing finely and mixing thoroughly with absorbents, all concentrated mixtures, such as guano, in order to obtain the best effects. He recommends adding to every bushel of the fertilizer three bushels of leaf mould, pulverized muck, &c., or in their absence common garden soil—the material to be as dry as it can be made. (Road dust would be still better, as it is already dry and finely pulverized.) Mr. H. would turn and mix all the ingredients at least twice before using. He states that a successful market gardener finds that 1,200 pounds of guano mixed with two tons of garden soil, and sown over the ground after plowing, and then harrowed in, are fully equal to 2,000 pounds of guano used without mixing. He finds in practice that guano at $80 per ton, blood fertilizer at $65, bone-dust at $50, and superphosphate at $40, are about equally profitable to use. On other soils the relative values might vary greatly.

CRUDE petroleum is one of the most valuable ingredients that can be kept on the farm. An investment of twenty-five cents in crude petroleum, if properly applied, lays the foundation to save many dollars. It is very common for stock on some farms to be infested with vermin, including cattle, pigs and poultry. Petroleum does the work of extermination by merely rubbing a little with a sponge or cloth over their bodies, and on places where the lice swarm together put a little more than on other places.

Making Vinegar.

M. Parly writes: "I wish to know how to make vinegar in the shortest time possible. I have 125 barrels of cider made last year—now one year old—and much of it is not good vinegar yet. It is just as it ran from the press, not having been weakened with water, and therefore ought to make good vinegar. I have some in barrels with heads in, and some in tubs with lid and cloth covers. It stands in the vinegar house, with sufficient fire in winter to keep from freezing. About two years ago I tried the plan given in Dr. Chase's receipt book, but with poor success. I could generate plenty of heat, but the shavings would not remain sour; would gain some in the evening, the last time through, but would be lost in the morning. It would not pass evenly through the perforated bottom; the mother gathers on the strings and stops up the holes. Leakage and shrinkage nearly used up the profits. I have built cider presses and vinegar house and storage at a cost of $1,200 to $1,500, and if I can learn how to hasten the process of converting the cider into vinegar, or where I can get the desired information, you will greatly oblige me. Are there any generators for making vinegar from cider, in successful operation?"

To make good vinegar, the cider need not be pure. One-fourth water, one-fourth good vinegar, and one-half cider, if placed in casks partly filled and kept in a warm place, will make good vinegar in a short time. Where vinegar is not convenient, put a piece of dough or lean meat in each cask. The rapid process is to fill a cask—set on end, with upper head removed—two-thirds full of beech shavings which have been previously scalded and saturated with vinegar. Then compel the cider to drip through these shavings, by means of numerous small holes filled with bits of thread. In large factories they use a mixture of 20 quarts alcohol, 40 of vinegar, and 120 of water; or 15½ quarts alcohol, 20 of vinegar, and 137 of water. The water is heated to 100 deg. or 110 deg. before the alcohol or vinegar is added. The mixture is poured on at the rate of 3 to 5 quarts every half hour, drawn off at the bottom, more added, returned to the cask, till the process of transformation is complete. A process rapid enough for home manufacture is as follows: Place the cask in a warm place, with a gallon or more of vinegar in it; add a pint of cider for each gallon, and repeat the addition each week till the cask is full. If you put in a gallon of vinegar at first, add a pint of cider, then in a week, a little more than a pint, the third time about a pint and a half; and so on, the addition becoming larger each week. We always made our vinegar for home use, of "water cider." After the cider had been made, the press was taken off and the "cheese" perforated with small holes, by a sharp iron rod. Then the pomace was saturated with water, allowed to soak awhile, and then pressed off. If the pomace is allowed to soak twelve hours, this cider is generally strong enough to make good vinegar, by the addition of good vinegar to start the process of fermentation.

Pennsylvania Crops.

We have received from Secretary Edge, the consolidated crop reports of the State Board of Agriculture, for November, 1877, being the average returns of 190 reports. The reporters of the Board are appointed by members of the Senate and House of Representatives; those named by the former, report for the county at large, those named by the latter, from their own legislative district only. In some cases the county reports for November will be found to vary from those of September. This is due to the fact that since the return in September some crops have been harvested and some which were then harvested have been threshed out, showing a result different from the September estimate. The deficiency in the wheat crop was caused by the Hessian fly, and several counties report the prospect quite as bad for next year's crop. The loss in the corn crop was generally due to dry weather at a critical stage of growth. The report is given by counties, and includes all the staple products of the State. The averages for the whole State are as follows: Wheat, 85; rye, 99; barley, 96; oats, 113; hay, 99; corn, 88; potatoes, 105; tobacco, 89; buckwheat, 102; apples, 29; peaches, 38; pears, 62; cherries, 66; grapes, 80; berries, 72.—*Practical Farmer.*

CANADA THISTLES.—In your issue of Nov. 15th I read the advice given to L. M. for exterminating Canada thistles, and I will briefly relate my experience with this obnoxious weed. The land was a deep, rich loam, and the first I noticed was a small bunch, about four years ago. Paying no attention to them, in three years they had spread until an acre was entirely covered. I then allowed them to grow until they had nearly bloomed, when, one very rainy day I sent a man to mow them all down; rake them clean, and carry them away. It was last year that I tried the experiment, and I am happy to say that this season, I have not seen any on the place. My theory is that, being mown, the rain has down and decayed the roots.—[Correspondent Country Gentleman.

[illegible] the estimated [illegible] crop [illegible] bushels, and 863,550 [illegible] E. [illegible]

Why do some men have no right to marry? Because marriage is a right of [illegible].

Vegetine.

VEGETINE
WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try Vegetine.

Read His Statement:

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism—was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking Vegetine, and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one who is troubled with rheumatism to try Vegetine, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours respectfully,

ALBERT CROOKER,
Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE
HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, Oct., 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend, she tried the Vegetine, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of Vegetine for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the Vegetine to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take, and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens St.

RHEUMATISM is a Disease of the Blood.

The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of fibrin. Vegetine acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. Vegetine regulates the bowles, which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of Vegetine will give relief, but to effect a sure cure it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. Vegetine is sold by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say, "I never found so much relief as from the use of Vegetine," which is composed exclusively of Barks, Roots and Herbs.

"Vegetine" says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies have failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE
NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years; nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the Vegetine. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the Vegetine. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complains. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly,

MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

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PREPARED BY
H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass

Vegetine Sold by All Druggists
9-49-1m

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$8.50 PER TON FOR
STRAW.

Bellefonte Paper Mills.

WILLIAM GUIE & BRO.

CASH
PAID FOR STRAW.

Short Straw, per ton, - $6.50
Long Straw, per ton, - $8.50

A ton of Straw, well rotted, will not make
ONE LOAD OF MANURE.

Farmers, will it pay you to rot straw into manure that is worth from

$6.50 to $8.50 per ton?

Bring your straw to the

Bellefonte Paper Mills,

And get the CASH for it.

WM. GUIE & BRO.

Bellefonte, Nov. 28, 1877. 2 47 tf

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(Furst's Building.) High St., Bellefonte.

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CLARION, PA., December 14, 1873. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.:* Your Cough Syrup is doing wonders. Two doses cured me of a bad cough of one week's standing.—JAMES H. COCHRAN.

PITTSBURGH, March 21, 1876. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.:* Two bottles of your Imperial Cough Syrup cured me of a distressing cold, which settled on my lungs.—WM. REED. Price, 25 Cents.
R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

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JAMES HARRIS & CO.
ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools.
RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
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As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line.

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Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. Shugert, having purchased the Drug Store on Allegheny street, Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked and filled it out with all the most popular

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Chemicals,
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Soaps, Combs,
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Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

carefully compounded and orders answered with care and despatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

This store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

Household Recipes.

CREAM PIE.—Last winter, after making apple pie, I had enough crust left to line a plate, and then wished for just one egg that I might make a custard pie, but the hens were taking a holiday, and it was useless to wish, so I tried a "cream pie," but it was some time before I could get it just right. I stir two teaspoonfuls of flour to a smooth batter, and turn a pint of cream into a bowl, adding sugar enough to sweeten (about half a cup), one-half teaspoonful of salt, and half a nutmeg. I then pare and grate one cupful of sweet apple, which is then added. I select sweet russets, as they do not grate fine, but leave small lumps. If I had no russets, it would be best to chop the apple about as fine as wheat. Sometimes, to have a light colored pie, I put the apple into the milk as fast as grated, but for a richer looking one, I leave it out until thoroughly colored. The pie must be baked slowly, as it is apt to boil over. When it is placed on the table, and I ask my husband how he likes it, he, in answer, asks for another piece. Charlie thinks baking day incomplete without it, and I notice that father and Charlie's brother never refuse it.

BREAD FROM GROWN WHEAT.—If "Perplexed Housekeeker" will add one and one-half tablespoonfuls of butter and one teaspoonful of alum to each baking, and knead, as she does, "long and faithfully," she will see a great improvement.

MARBLE CAKE.—I think your correspondent will find this recipe satisfactory: Half a cupful of molasses; one-half cupful of sugar; one-half cupful of butter; one-half cupful of buttermilk; three cupfuls of flour; two eggs; one-half pound of raisins(cut lengthwise with the shears); one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, allspice and cloves; one-half teaspoonful of soda; one-half of a nutmeg. For the light, take one and one-half cupfuls of white sugar; three-fourths cupful of butter; three-fourths cupful of sweet milk; three cupfuls of flour; whites of three eggs; one teaspoonful of lemon extract; one and a-half teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, and two-thirds teaspoonful of soda. Perhaps I ought not to send this recipe, as I am not an "experienced cook," but I know it to be good, and I send it. The fruit cake is especially nice; baked in twice the quantities given, and nicely frosted, it will keep for weeks.

GUSSIE THOMAS.

Canada Thistles.

In your issue of November 15th there is an article in regard to Canada Thistles. I found in one of my fields a small patch last spring, which I have been trying to exterminate, this season, in the following manner: I began about the middle of May, and three times each week from that time until the middle of October, with a sharp steel hoe, about six inches long and three wide, I visited that patch and dug up each thistle that peeped above ground, in no instance allowing them to get the third leaf. I also plowed the piece deep every two weeks. About the first of August fewer thistles began to appear above ground, and they seemed to entirely disappear about the first of November. I flattered myself that I had come off victor, but to my astonishment a day or two ago I found several, which I think must have come from seed of a previous year.

In another field with a large patch I plowed them, and followed your directions on a part of the patch, but failed to exterminate them. On another part of the same patch, where they were so thick that they took entire posession, I sowed buckwheat thickly, about the middle of July, and the buckwheat grew up and fell down, and where it fell down there is not a thistle to be seen today, but where I kept plowing the ground they are thick. Next season I shall sow the entire piece heavily with phosphate of lime and then seed to buckwheat, about two and a half bushels to the acre, early in the sping, and when the buckwheat is in full bloom, turn it under and seed again at once to buckwheat, and I shall be greatly disappointed if I do not exterminate them.—[Correspondent Country Gentleman.

THE President's civil service reform is illustrated by the appointment of Owen P. Fitzsimmons to the United States Marshalship of Georgia. Or we should rather say that the President's inconsistency in the matter of civil service reform is thereby shown. In a letter from Senator Gordon, of Georgia, to Mr. Huff, who was the President's first choice for this position, the whole transaction plainly appears. Mr. Gordon writes that when he arrived in Washington on the day before Congress assembled, he heard that Huff was being pressed for the appointment. Surprised at this, he sought the President and learned from him that the appointment of Mr. Huff had been urged upon him because it would materially strengthen Republicanism in Georgia. Mr. Gordon had previously favored Mr. Huff, believing him to be a representative Democrat, but when he learned the true state of affairs he withdrew his support from Mr. Huff and transferred it to Fitzsimmons. The change of Senator Gordon from Huff to Fitzsimmons settled the matter, and the ex-Rebel was appointed. It seems curious indeed that the Executive should have consulted a Senator as to the propriety of a nomination he was about to make to the Senate. It is even more curious that, when the only objection that Senator made against a candidate was that it would materially strengthen Republicanism, that candidate was superseded by an out-and-out Democrat. It is these little idiosyncrasies of the President that leave thoughtless people to wonder whether there is any such thing at all as civil service reform—and if so, what under the sun it means.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

—Several bills have been introduced into the present Congress having for their purpose the breaking down of barriers to the Treasury, in order that a large class of Southern claims may be drawn in. Among them is one by Mr. Wilson, which proposes to regard all persons loyal till disloyalty is clearly proven, and to permit all such to press their claims against the Treasury for losses suffered during the war. His bill would revive and make good nearly all the claims rejected by the Claims Commission, and would compel the Government to pay several hundred millions of dollars of claims. The title to his bill is a misnomer. It should read: "A bill to require the Government of the United States to pay all claims for damages sustained during the rebellion."

Mr. Samuel Tussey, residing in the Loop, is the possessor of a large and elegant cow, Kentucky stock, which he recently purchased for $100 of Andrew Biddle. From six to seven gallons of milk is drawn from her every day, which has produced as much a fourteen pounds of butter in a single week. He also owns a calf, to which the above cow is mother, valued at fifty dollars, and only six weeks old.—*Standard.*

An old lady called at a country post-office the other day, and asked: "Is there a letter for John Jones, if ye please, sur?" There being several persons of that name in the town, and a letter for one of them the clerk asked if this John Jones was in business. The innocent answered, "No, sur, he's in jail."

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The *Tribune* earnestly strove for the election of President Hayes, and it gives its heartiest support to the high purposes of his administration. Doubting the wisdom of methods sometimes taken by his subordinates, and criticising with entire freedom his occasional mistakes, it still thinks it the duty of the hour to hold together and strengthen the party that elected and alone sustains him. It believes the day of danger to the negro has passed, and that of danger to the tax-payer has come. The Solid South (at last in full control of every Rebel and Border State) sees its chance to get at the national treasury, and get back what it lost by the war. Only 47 Northern votes are needed. If Tammany Hall could furnish New York, then Indiana, or Connecticut and New Jersey would suffice. The danger is upon us; and against it the old party of freedom, still the party of the churches and the school houses, is the only bulwark. It alone can keep the Solid South from grasping the national government in 1880. It alone can save us, even now, from the threatened Democratic abandonment of resumption and renewed debasement of the currency, which would heedlessly and most wickedly check the revival of business, and treble the country's burdens. In behalf of the old party, therefore, the *Tribune* renews the old appeal to the national conscience, the national honor, and the enlightened self-interest of the tax-payers.

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The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

How do you like our new dress?

The time for hunting deer, pheasant, &c., has past.

We have had a head put on us. How do you like it?

The seats for Beecher's lecture are selling fast, and the house is rapidly filling up.

Nice, fat oysters, big as your hand, shucked right from the shell, at Walker's oyster bazar.

Swearing off time has come. Now if all who have formed good resolutions would only keep them.

The times are so hard that Welch's store was crowded to over-flowing with people purchasing costly Christmas presents.

Henry Ward Beecher will lecture in Bellefonte on Thursday, Jan. 22d, on the "Wastes and Burdens of Society."

The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society will meet at the house of Mrs. James L. Sommerville, next Saturday evening. There should be a full attendance, as there will be an interesting meeting.

Arrangements are being made to run an excursion train to Henry Ward Beecher's lecture, from Philipsburg, Tyrone, and all intermediate points, returing same evening of the lecture.

Rev. William Laurie, pastor of the Presbyterian church, was surprised on Christmas morning with an elegant study chair, the gift of some of his members who thus evidently desire to "communicate unto him that which teacheth all good things."

The Greenback party of Williamsport, on Saturday last, nominated a city ticket, to be voted for at the spring election as follows: For Mayor, Judge Bentley; Treasurer, Dr. Messimer, and William F. Ott for Controller.

Major Geo. N. Hale, of New York city, graced our town for a day last week with his smiling and genial presence. He came to attend the wedding of Wm. P. Humes and Miss Harris, on Thursday last. His business engagements were so urgent that he had to return home immediately after rendering the required services of the occasion.

It is quite notorious that the ordinance enacted by the Town Council, some time ago, in relation to children and youths being on the streets and lounging on street corners and under gas lights after eight o'clock P. M., is rapidly becoming a dead letter. This is a very beneficient ordinance and ought to be rigidly enforced. We call attention to this so that those whose duty it is to see that the ordinance is executed, may not forget that there is such an ordinance.

Geo. W. Patton, Esq., U. S. Marshal of West Virginia, formerly a resident of Bellefonte, paid our town a flying visit last week. The Marshal was gladly welcomed by his many friends, who almost overwhelmed him with their expressions of delight at his presence. He seems to wear his official honors rather easy, and swings his baton of U. S. authority as naturally as though it had been born his. But notwithstanding his elevation to position, he is as clever, sprighty and jovial as ever. We wish him continued good luck.

Last Sunday the Presbyterian minister, of this place, took the occasion to preach a sermon in refutation of the idea promulgated by Mr. Henry Ward Beecher in which, as is alleged, he says there is no hell. There has been a great deal said about this matter by the press. People have discussed it on the public mart and in the drawing-room. It will, therefore, be a matter of interest to have what Mr. Beecher said exactly in his own language; then we can all judge of the matter correctly. Here are Mr. Beecher's own words: "Tell me that back of Christ there is a God who for unnumbered centuries has gone on creating men and sweeping them like dead flies—nay, like living ones—into hell, is to ask me to worship a being as much worse than the conception of any mediæval devil as can be imagined; but I will not worship the devil, though he should come dressed in royal robes, and sit on the throne of Jehovah. I will *not* worship cruelty."

Our honorable and venerable townsman, S. T. Shugert, although scarcely on the sunny side of his three score and ten years, yet being exceedingly well preserved, he primed himself with all the buoyance of youth, and with the cunning of an old fox, stole quietly off to Harrisburg, and on Wednesday last married a young bride in the person of Miss Johnston, of that city. The Colonel returned with his bride on last Friday, looking as well pleased as a boy with a new whistle, and equally as happy. His many friends have been extending their congratulations, and his personal popularity will ensure to both him and his an evening tide of life full of pleasure and enjoyment, surrounded by a host of friends and friendships that will keep advancing age in abeyance, and cause the spring-time of life to linger with its joys until the very thread of life itself is snapped asunder. We congratulate the Col. and wish him many years of happy life and social enjoyment.

On last Christmas two horses and carriage, owned by Capt. Stewart, proprietor of the hotel at the State College, was driven to Bellefonte by his driver, popularly known as "Bill." Bill, when in town, being strongly disposed to embrace the opportunities of a merry Christmas, got pretty boozy. He left town about seven o'clock in the evening for home, and got as far as Valentine's dam, at the forge, when he succeeded in driving into the dam, over quite an embankment, into about five feet of water. Horses, carriage and all went plump in. The driver fell underneath the wreck, but crawled out, most effectually baptized. The horses were gotten out without being damaged, but the carriage was badly smashed. We suppose if Bill had been perfectly sober the accident would not have occurred, but the place at best is a dangerous one, and the pike along the dam should be fenced.

A concert was given in Reynold's Hall, on Friday night last, by Mrs. Joseph Schnell, of Binghamton, New York, who, in company with her husband, has been visiting relations and friends in town. She was aided by Mr. B. Lauth, Mrs. Commerford and Miss Lauth, of Howard, and by Prof. H. S. Whitman, of Lock Haven, and B. F. Keller, of our town. The programme consisted of classical selections of instrumental and vocal music. Mrs. Schnell's soprano was very excellent. She has a rich toned voice, in a good state of cultivation and under perfect control. Her singing was well received by the audience, which evinced its approval by hearty applause. The instrumental music was principally discoursed on the piano, played by Mrs. Commerford and Miss Lauth, accompanied with the violin, played by Mr. B. Lauth. The execution was very fine, and the music rendered highly appreciated. Professor Whiteman sang what tenor was to be disposed of, and Keller the bass.

The concert was certainly of no low grade, and was an entertainment well worthy of being denominated high-toned. It was given in the interest of the St. John's Temperance Society, of this town, and net the society a handsome revenue. The house was one of the finest commanded by an entertainment of any kind for some time, the hall being well filled.

Another Disowned Infant.

It was on Monday, about 4 o'clock A. M., the twenty-fourth day of December, 1877, that an incident occurred that thrilled our town with somewhat of a sensation. An ill-begotten stranger announced its appearance, and the apparently enraged family, with the maternal approval, wrapped it in its swaddling clothes, and at the tender age of one hour, transported it to its reputed grand-parents, who reside over near "Willow Bank," in what is called Bush's row, and there deposited the youthful creature. This ruthless invasion of and wanton trespass upon the home of the elder Mr. and Mrs. Rowe by the Hannah McAllister tribe, engendered some considerable of a family row. The Overseer of the Poor was sought, and after some consultation, concluded that the case was beyond his jurisdiction, and the requirements of the functions of his office. The Mayor of the town was next called upon, who called into immediate requisition his efficient police force, and sought out the infant, and *vi et armis*, carried it back and placed it safely in the warm folds of the maternal bosom.

The action of the mother of the child, and those who counseled and abetted her in this inhuman affair, was highly criminal, and the guilty parties should be made realize that fact by having the penalties of the law visited upon them. Easy virtue, and the depravity and crimes consequent thereon, are becoming so general that they constitute a serious evil, and a black spot on the moral character of our town. Some corrective should be devised and applied.

Humes-Harris Wedding.

Our town, on Thursday afternoon last, was thrown into a state of excitement and commotion wholly unusual, and that monopolized the time and attention of almost everybody, and caused a general suspension of business for about two hours. About half-past two o'clock P. M. squads of people were seen upon almost every street moving with hurried step toward the Presbyterian church. It was very generally known that Mr. Wm. P. Humes, son of Edward Humes, the banker, and Miss E. D. Harris were to be married in the church at half-past three o'clock, and that the doors of the church were to be open to all. This was a temptation to witness a wedding ceremony in high life too strong to be resisted. Long before the hour for the arrival of the bridal party the church was crammed with old and young, high and low, rich and poor, all eager and curious to witness the two made one. At half-past three the bridal party arrived, and their entrance into the church was signalled by the organ, played by Miss Aumacht, commencing the wedding march, to which the bridal party, robed in rich silk and fine broad-cloth, marched up the centre aisle to the altar in the following order: First, four gentlemen ushers, Messrs. S. D. Gray, Frank McCoy, George Potter and Ed. Humes; succeeding them came Major George N. Hale and Miss Lide Thomas, Mr. James Harris and Miss Miley Humes, groomsmen and brides-maids, next the bride and groom, and last, but not least, came Messrs. John I. Potter and Mose Montgomery, the other gentlemen ushers. The ushers encircled the base of the pulpit platform, while the bridal party ascended the platform and was received by Rev. Mr. Laurie, who offered a short prayer and then briefly discoursed upon the duties of the marital relations, when the marriage contract was ratified and the two declared man and wife. A short invocation by Mr. Laurie, divine benediction pronounced, when the party reformed the bridal procession and marched down and out. The bridal party drove to the residence of Adam Hoy, Esq., on High street—the bride's home—where a rich collation was in waiting for them.

After hearty congratulations by many of the personal friends and relatives of the bride and groom, and the rich and elegant presents received by the bride were reviewed, the collation was enjoyed with a relish peculiar to such occasions. The church pulpit was very neatly decorated with bouquets and other flowers. The wedding was a success, as almost all weddings are, and every one acted his and her part well, and all looked exceedingly fine, just as such occasions require. The bride and groom bid adieu to friends and kin, and took the half-past four train for New York, which village, as well as some others down East, they expect to do during their honeymoon. We extend our hearty congratulations and best wishes for a long life of uninterrupted enjoyment and happiness, and that all their efforts in combating with life's realities may be crowned with success.

Centennial Temperance Club Anniversary.

The second anniversary meeting of the Centennial Temperance Club was held in the Court House on Tuesday evening, January 1, 1877. Mr. Robert Doak, president of the club, presided at the meeting, and divested himself of his official honors as president of the club in a neat valedictory address. Hon. J. H. Orvis, a member of the club, addressed the meeting, discussing the various liquor laws of the State, their effectiveness if but rigidly enforced by the people. He urged that it was the duty of all good citizens, and especially those interested in the cause of temperance, to secure a rigid enforcement of the laws; that a rigid enforcement of the laws as they at present exist would work almost total prohibition. He antagonized the idea of asking more stringent legislation before we could fully secure the execution of what we have.

J. W. Gephart, Esq., then briefly reviewed the history of the organization and work of the Centennial Club during the two years of its existence. He showed that club was the creature of the considerate act of twelve men, all of intemperate habits, and when the association was formed half of them at the time were partially intoxicated; that the organization numbers at the present time one hundred and seventy-two members in good standing, and has a surplus in the treasury of over two hundred and thirty dollars, and that it is doing good work in behalf of the cause of temperance. The meeting was thrown open for five minute speeches, to be made by any person present.

The first to relate his experience was A. O. Furst, who made some good points, but his relation of the incidents of his Saratoga trip, in company with E. C. Humes and others, did not accord exactly with the latter gentleman's recollections of the same, who, when Mr. Furst took his seat, immediately arose to explain. He asserted that he was a solid lemonadist, but that some of the rest of the party were more than that. Just who the rest were, and what the "more than that" exactly referred to and meant, was not clearly developed in the playful tilt between Messrs. Furst and Humes.

Rev. Mr. Crittenden made a five minute talk, during the course of which he was reminded of his views expressed on a former occasion, in which he discoursed upon the exceedingly fine medicinal qualities of brandy for some ailments, and which views were not accepted at the time by some of our temperance ladies as altogether orthodox. The reverend gentleman, however, has made the honorable *amende*, and is regarded as in good standing in temperance circles.

Jack L. Spangler, who was called out, excused himself from delivering his speech, as it was four and a quarter hours long, and volunteered to read it to any one who would call on the morrow.

Speeches were made by Rev. Mr. Laurie, S. D. Gray, Esq. and others, with good effect. The various speeches were sandwiched with music, rendered by an impromptu glee club for the occasion. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. G. W. Miller, when the meeting adjourned.

The meeting was a very large and enthusiastic one—the Court House being crowded. The interest manifested certainly augurs well for renewed, earnest and successful work in behalf of temperance in our town and county during the year.

Week of Prayer.

As the week of prayer will be observed by most of the Protestant churches in town, we give the following programme suggested by the Evangelical Alliance:—January 6-13, 1878: Sunday, January 6—Sermons: Christian union perfected, Rev. vii: 9, 10. Monday, January 7—Prayer and Praise: Remembrance of personal and relative mercies; Prayer for the pivine blessing on past privileges, and for a humble and contrite spirit. Tuesday, January 8—Prayer: For the Church of Christ in all lands; for its deliverance from error; for its increase in faith and holiness, and in power as a witness for the Lord Jesus Christ; for the grace and guidance of the Holy Spirit. Wednesday, January 9—Prayer: For Christian families; for sick and afflicted members; for children at school, and for all youth in our colleges and seminaries of learning; for young men entering upon the active business of life, and for those abroad; for our sons and daughters openly confessing Christ. Thursday, January 10—Prayer: For nations—for rulers, magistrates, and statesmen; for the Army and Navy; for all benevolent and philanthropic institutions; for religious liberty, and the opening of doors "wide and effectual" for publishing the Gospel; and for the reign of righteousness and peace. Friday, Jan'y 11—Prayer: For Christian Missions to the Jews and Gentiles; for Sunday-schools, and for the divine blessing on all Christian efforts to spread the glad tidings of the Gospel of Salvation. Sunday, January 12—Prayer for the circulation of the Bible; for the observance of the Sabbath; for the removal of intemperance; for the rescue of the fallen; for the safety of those who travel by land and by water. Sunday, January 13—Sermons: Christian life. "Let your light shine," Matthew v: 16.

Change of Time.

We call attention to the new time table, published elsewhere, making a change of schedule on the Bald Eagle Valley railroad. This change, which took effect on Monday morning last, is decidedly the best and most advantageous with which we have ever before been favored. The express leaves Lock Haven at 5:25 A. M., arrives here at 6:33 and reaches Tyrone at 8:05 A. M., and returning, leaves Tyrone at 7:08 P. M.; arrives here at 8:32 and at Lock Haven at 9:42 P. M. The mail leaves Tyrone at 8:30 A. M., arrives here at 10:03 and at Lock Haven 11:18 A. M.; returning, leaves Lock Haven at 3:25 P. M.; arrives here at 4:35 and at Tyrone at 6:10 P. M. This gives us full and complete connections east by way of Tyrone and Lock Haven both, and full connections west. It also gives us full connections over the Tyrone and Clearfield division. Every facility is now afforded to our people for locomotion to any part of the county for the transaction of business, and for travel elsewhere, having now four trains a day with close connections to Philadelphia. The action of the Railroad Company in making this change evidences a disposition to run their roads with a special view to accommodating the public.

A little effort on the part of the Pennsylvania Company to accommodate local traffic will do much to remove the ill feeling that has prevailed against it in consequence of unfair discrimination against local trade. We congratulate ourselves and the company on this change, and on part of the traveling public tender thanks to S. S. Blair, Esq., the gentlemanly superintendent of the Tyrone division, who has interested himself so earnestly to secure it. We hope the change will prove profitable to the company, and that it may be permanent.

Pythian Club Sociable.

On last Christmas night the Pythian Social Club, of this place, gave a grand masquerade and oyster supper in their rooms, in Humes' new building. About twenty-five or thirty couples participated in the festivities of the evening, which kept up until a late hour. It was a private affair, gotten up exclusively for the enjoyment of the members of the club, and their ladies, and no outsiders, with the exception of a few invited ones, were admitted. Humes' concert hall was engaged for a promenade, and as the orchestra pealed forth its bewitching strains, the gaily-decked young people flitted here and there, enjoying themselves in various ways, and presenting a fine spectacle from the gallery above. Some of the costumes worn on this occasion, particularly the ladies', were very fine, and showed not a little skill and taste in their construction. At about twelve o'clock the company repaired to the Club rooms, where a bountiful supper had been provided, comprising most everything that was ever invented in the shape of catables. There did not seem to be any backward ones among the assembly, and the destruction of provinder was immediately proceeded with. The faces of all were aglow with merriment, laughter filled the air, and nothing transpired to mar the success of this crowning feature of the evening. The entertainment passed off pleasantly and without any drawbacks, and was a success throughout. The Centenial Temperance Club orchestra furnished the music, which was excellent.

READING NOTICES.

The Prodigal.

Inheritors of vast wealth are proverbially spendthifts. The golden ore is dug from the mine, refined, and coined, by the labor of other hands and the sweat of other brows. Like children playing with expensive toys, they can form no just estimate of its value. When the donor weighed it, he cast into the balance so many days of unremitting and fatigueing toil, so many anxious and sleepless nights, so much self-denial, and so much care. But the inheritor throws only—pleasure. The one, values it by what it cost him; the other, for what it will purchase. Like the prodigal in the Scripture parable, he thoughtlessly expends it to gratify the caprice and cravings of his nature. Then comes the last scene—the misery, the remorse, and the long and wearisome journey back to the home of frugal industry. But there are other prodigals. On her favorites our bounteous parent, Nature, has lavished her richest treasure—health. But the prodigal values it lightly, for it cost him naught, recklessly squanders it in riotous living. Present pleasure obscures future want. Soon the curtain rises on the last scene. We see him helpless, impoverished,—the rich treasures of body and mind all lost,—in misery and despair. Remorseful Conscience holds up to him the mirror of memory. In his own reckless folly he percieves the cause of his present pain. He resolves to return. The journey is long and tedious, but if he perseveringly follows the right road, he will at length see the heaven of his hopes in the distance, and Nature, seeing her invalid child afar off, will come out to meet him, and receive him back with love and blessing. To find the right road homeward, the suffering prodigal should reach "The People's Common Sense Medical Advertiser." Therein it is completely mapped out, its landmarks all indicated and its millstones all numbered. Read it. Price $1.50 (postage prepaid). Address the author and publisher, R. V. Pierce, M. D. Buffalo, N. Y.

ASTONISHING SUCCESS.—It is the duty of every person who has used Boschee's German Syrup to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing consumption, severe coughs, asthma, pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all druggists to recommend it to the poor, dying consumptive, at least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the German Syrup can not be too widely known. Ask your druggist about it. Sample bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by J. Zeller & Son and F. P. Green. 35-tf-eow

"GERMAN SYRUP."—No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Boschee's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed *free of charge* by druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, and ask what they know about it. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size, 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. 9-26-1y-eow

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

DR. VANDYKE, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an EXTERNAL TREATMENT. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 50 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. 9-27-1y-eow

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—MARTIN.—On the 25th ultimo, at the residence of John Graig, justice of the peace, and by the same, Marshal Williams to Miss Mary Martin, all of Huston township, Centre county.

MOORE—MATTS.—At Oak Hall, on the 13th of December, by Rev. Dr. Hamill, Mr. Archibald Moore of Centre Furnace, to Miss Sallie M. Matts of Buffalo Run.

VINCENT—McKEAN.—At Dewart, on the 25th of December, by Rev. A. M. Conway, assisted by Rev. George Elliott, Mr. G. W. Vincent of Watsontown, to Miss Laura B. McKean of Dewart. [Watchman please copy.]

VONADA—HOY.—On the 25th of December, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Geo. P. Hartzell, Mr. Harvey D. Vonada of Zion, to Miss Angelina J. Hoy of Jacksonville.

KUNES—WAIT.—In the Baptist parsonage at Eagleville, on the 30th of December, by Rev. W. A. Ridge, Mr. Martin R. Kunes of Eagleville, to Miss Henrietta E. Wait of Beech Creek, Clinton county.

WEBB—MOKEL.—On the 30th of December, at the residence of the bride's parents, near Lemont, by Rev. J. M. King, Mr. Henry Webb of London, England, to Miss Annie Mokel of College township.

LODER—HOLTER.—At Howard, on the 27th of December, by Rev. H. E. Detwiler, Mr. Z. Loder to Miss Susan E. Holter, both of Centre county.

DIED.

HOFFMAN.—On the 27th of December, Laura May, daughter of Henry and Maria E. Hoffman, aged 11 weeks and 5 days.

Dear Laura we miss you, but we know that our loss is your gain. Dear little Laura, my loviest little flower that has bloomed in our garden of life, God has taken you from us after a short stay of only a few weeks, yet in our great trouble we look up to him with tear-bedimed eyes and say, "Thy will, oh Lord, not ours, be done."

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 2, 1878.

The holiday trade has been quite sluggish and tame, except in that class of articles more ornamental than useful, in which an excess of sales are claimed.

GRAIN—The market for grain has been very tame. The competition from the West in flour has caused the mills to drop five cents per bushel on wheat, which has caused some increase in the delivery by farmers. It is not unusual for wheat to be dull and lower in price during holiday festivities. The price of wheat having reached its maximum in the latter winter and early spring months of the past three or four years, has a tendency to stimulate farmers to hold on. Whether this is wise or not is not within our comprehension. The facts of the situation are that the West had one hundred million bushels more in 1877 than the crop yielded in 1876. The crop is less in Ohio and Pennsylvania for 1877 than it was for 1876. The farmers in these states prefer to sled their wheat to market to wagoning. If snow should fall to make sledding, the deliveries of wheat in Ohio and Pennsylvania will come like an avalanche. What effect this would have upon prices our readers must judge for themselves.

RYE—The quantity of rye is so small that it is hardly quotable.

CORN—In corn there is little doing. The only demand is for local consumption. The time has come when some farmers are disposed to sell, but 40 cents per bushel of cars, 70 pounds, is below their ideas; but the market will not afford more. There is such a limited demand in the lumber region, that the supply from adjacent farmers is quite equal to the demand there, and prices at the seaboard will not warrant shipments in that direction, which bottles up our corn market for the present.

OATS.—Oats are in fair request for local consumption, but the market price here is too high for shipping.

CLOVERSEED—There is a good crop of seed in the county. The price varies from $4.50 to $5.00 for 64 pounds,—the latter figure for choice seed which has been purchased on speculation. The current price east will not warrant more than $4.50 per 64 pounds. Those who pay more must take the risk as to the future.

HAY—The supply is in excess of the demand, and prices are irregular.

BEEF—Beef sells at about six cents by the side.

PORK—None offering.

APPLES—Apples retail at $1.00@$1.25 per bushel.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 30
Red wheat	1 30
Rye per bushel	60
Corn, cob	40
Corn, shelled	45
Oats	28
Cloverseed	4 50
Flour, retail, per barrel	7 50
Flour, wholesale	6 50

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	11 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	8 50
Short straw per ton	6 50@8 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	8
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	28
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	20
Hams per pound	16
Bacon	10
Lard per pound	8
Eggs per doz	25
Tallow per pound	8
Potatoes per pushel	30
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	8

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Quotation of Welte, Powell, & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

Stock and bonds bought and sold on commission.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1877.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c.		
" " " '65, J. and J.	109⅞	110⅛
" " " '67, " "	105⅞	106⅛
" " " '68, " "	108⅜	108⅝
" 10-40 coupon	109⅞	110
" Pacific 6's, cy	107¾	108
New 5's, Reg '81	118	120
" " c '81	105¼	105⅝
" 4½'s, Reg, 91	105¼	105⅝
" " c 81	103⅛	103⅝
" 4's, Reg. 1907	103⅛	103⅝
" " c. 1907	101⅛	101⅝
Gold	102⅝	102⅞
Pennsylvania	102⅝	102¾
Reading	33⅛	33¼
Philadelphia and Erie	17	17⅛
Lehigh Navigation	101⅛	101⅝
" Valley	183⅛	183⅝
United R. R. of N. J.	40	40⅛
Pittsburg, T. & Buffalo R. R.	109⅛	120
Northern Central	81⅛	81¼
Central Transportation	16	17
Nesquehoning	32¼	33
North Pennsylvania	46½	47